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Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

THE JERUSALEM POST

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BE FIRST. with FORD
WIDEST CHOICE OF FINEST CARS

MR. Ben-Gurion has expressed himself well satisfied with the results of his talks with the Western leaders. They saw the completion of the two main purposes which he himself outlined on his return yesterday afternoon — a clear statement of Israel's own position at a time when new Western policies are being formed, and an estimate of what these policies are likely to be.

END OF THE TALKS

His statement of Israel's position is unlikely to have contained much that is new, although there is perhaps a greater emphasis that the exchange of populations that has taken place between Israel and the Arab states has now become permanent and irreversible. This is not only because of the security problem posed by the return of refugees who have been indoctrinated against Israel. It is known that Mr. Ben-Gurion feels that any attempt to return refugees other than as individuals would cause a renewed upheaval, and that it is indeed in the hope of such another upheaval that the refugees have not been permitted to settle down. It follows that anyone who helps to keep this prospect alive is doing them an ill service.

There seems agreement that many of the younger refugees who have benefited from UNRWA education could be resettled overseas, possibly with the aid of United States funds. Others would formally be considered settled in the countries in which they have been living and, in most cases, working for the past dozen years, and in a general settlement, certain categories might also come to Israel.

In outline, such a scheme is almost inevitable; its feasibility will depend mainly on the order in which these states are introduced, and whether its purpose is seen to be settlement of the human problem of the refugees, or an attempt to punish Israel as a move in a murky game of American power politics in the U.N. President Kennedy, for one, appears to have an open mind on these subjects, coupled with an urgent desire to rid his Congress, which must vote funds for the camps, of an increasingly irksome burden.

It is perhaps characteristic of British spokesmen that they should not only be reluctant to commit themselves to any positive policy before they must, but that they should be anxious to make their *immobilisme* known. Yet it seems scarcely likely that they would oppose any rational solution, should one be worked out, and should the Arab leaders be persuaded that they stand to gain more by cooperation than by allowing the present situation to drag on interminably. Without going into details, Mr. Macmillan certainly wishes Israel well. It should also be remembered that Nasser has lost many of his former admirers in the West, and there is little illusion left anywhere that he is worth building up at Israel's expense.

There can be no quick and easy solution to a problem that involves a very large body of neglected people. But there can certainly be no solution at all until all those concerned are clearly aware of the factors involved. This end was certainly furthered by Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit.

The relationship with France, on the other hand, has long since entered a different stage. For President de Gaulle does not lightly refer to another country as France's ally. Contrary to some reports there are no thoughts at present of any formalization of this relationship. Without close understandings pacts are empty; where there is close understanding, they tend only to place barriers between these states and others. In its own way this applies also to the new closer relationship with Canada. Israel's steadfast pursuit of security and progress against all odds has gained us the respect and even admiration abroad that was symbolized by the warmth and close interest with which the Prime Minister was received in the four great Western countries — a respect and regard that would amaze many Israelis. We will be fortunate if we are able in the long run not only to keep the friendship that has been offered us on several sides, but to live up to the reputation on which it is based.

U.S. BANS JEEP SUPPLY TO CONGO

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The U.S. has banned shipments of jeep-type vehicles to the Congo because of their military value in the African nation, the State Department said yesterday. It expressed the hope that other Western nations would take similar action.

LAOTIAN PEACE TALKS 'ON ICE'

GENEVA (Reuter). — Britain and the Soviet Union disagreed yesterday about when the next meeting of the 14-power Laos conference should be held, and formal sessions of the three-week-old talks are now "on ice."

Britain, France and the U.S. told Russia that they would stay away from the conference, virtually deadlocked, until they had completed consultations with their governments about the latest "serious violation" of the Laotian cease-fire by the Communist side — the capture of Padong in the Plain of Jars.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, chief British delegate, told this to Mr. Georgi Pushkin, head of the Soviet delegation, at a one-hour private meeting. a British spokesman announced.

A Soviet spokesman said that Mr. Pushkin and Mr. MacDonald, who are the conference's co-chairmen, disagreed over whether a plenary session should be held yesterday — with Mr. MacDonald against it and Mr. Pushkin in favour.

Report Awaited

Mr. MacDonald put to Mr. Pushkin the Western hope that the International Control Commission in Laos would send an early report about Padong and said that in view of this the next session of the conference should be postponed for the "time being."

The British spokesman said that the date of the next meeting "will be announced in due course."

In Vientiane, all was reported calm in the Padong region and U.S. officers who went there on Wednesday said there was no sign of the left-wing forces trying to exploit their gain at present. The Government forces were self-confident and were "not licked."

American sources said last night that since May 13, when the Commission reported that a *de facto* cease-fire existed, the Pathet Lao forces had violated the cease-fire more than 60 times, while the Soviet airlift of supplies for the Pathet Lao troops was still continuing.

M. Phoumi Vongvichit, spokesman of the Pathet Lao delegation, told a press conference later that American allegations that the Pathet Lao had violated the cease-fire at Padong were "pure inventions and calumnies."

In Paris, the right wing Premier of Laos, Prince Boun Oum, said yesterday that Laos will be a Communist country in three months. He told "Paris-Presse" in an interview: "Nobody understands us. We have lost hope."

Seoul Supreme Court Justices All Quit

SEOUL (UPI). — South Korea's Chief Justice Pae Chung Kyun and five supreme court justices quit in a huff yesterday apparently over the military junta's political law designed to legalize their seizure of power.

Pae and five justices of the nine-man supreme tribunal also voiced protest over provisions of a law promulgated by the 32-man military junta giving it *carte blanche* power over legislative, executive and judicial branches. There were already three vacancies on the bench.

105 JAVANESE DIE OF DYSENTERY

JAKARTA (AP). — One hundred and five adults and children have died in a dysentery outbreak in Central Java the Antara news agency reported Thursday.

IT'S EASY TO GET USED TO GOOD THINGS..

"...but when it's a question of taste concerning hundreds of pupils from different homes who now have to eat out of a single pot as it were, you've got a nice problem on your hands" says Mrs. Goldberg, Chief cook of the religious educational institute at Kfar Sitryn.

"One of the 'secrets' of my success is very simple indeed. For all dishes and salads I am using 'Mogad' edible oil. It is tasty and nourishing and the gang is happy."

U.K.: Other Issues Hinge on Laos

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Kennedy told a meeting of newspaper editors here yesterday it would be difficult to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on World issues if there was a failure to reach agreement at the 14-nation conference on Laos in Geneva.

The President said, when questioned about Pathet Lao violations of the ceasefire: "I think we are going to stay at Geneva and see if we can come to a neutral and independent Laos."

But he added: "If we cannot reach an agreement on this question... how difficult it is going to be to reach agreement on other questions."

He told a questioner it was important for the U.S. to continue its negotiations with the Soviet Union for a nuclear test ban agreement though he had found in his talks with Mr. Khrushchev "that the prognosis was not hopeful."

Asked if he was thinking of ordering a resumption of nuclear tests to help such programmes as nuclear propulsion, he replied he knew of no test which was necessary at this time. Nor was there any project which would make a nuclear test necessary to U.S. outer space programmes.

Mr. Kennedy spoke to the meeting a few minutes after the White House had announced that he had suffered a back strain. He gave no sign that the strain was troubling him.

Mr. Kennedy suffered a strain of the joint between the lowest lumbar vertebra and the sacrum, while lifting a spade full of dirt at a tree-planting ceremony at Government House in Ottawa on May 16.

GHANA CLOSES SEA, AIRPORTS TO PORTUGAL

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Ghana announced in the Security Council yesterday that it had closed its sea and airports to all Portuguese ships and planes "except those in distress."

Ambassador Alex Quaison-Sackey said the action, effective on June 1, was in retaliation for Portuguese measures against the native population of Angola.

The Council is continuing its debate on the situation in the Portuguese colony.

U.S. Lifts Ban On Grain Pumps to China

OTTAWA (UPI). — Prime Minister John Diefenbaker said yesterday that the U.S. has lifted an embargo on 10 suction pumps needed for the unloading of Canadian grain in Communist China.

Mr. Diefenbaker said the action, taken upon Canada's urging, was an "exceptional" move and showed how far the two neighbouring countries were prepared to go to accommodate each other.

Wife Held For Husband's Murder

TEL AVIV. — Police last night detained Mrs. Rachel Grizinski, of 27 Sderot Levanon, Ramat Hatayasim, on suspicion of murdering her husband Yitzhak, aged 55.

The murdered man was found on the floor of the flat with a rope around his neck. His wife was kneeling by the body when police entered the flat at about 8 last night. Her brother was also in the apartment. Mrs. Grizinski is 35.

The dead man had been employed as a clerk in the Purchase Tax Office in Tel Aviv. Mrs. Grizinski worked as a charwoman. (Ilton)

FLN Demand Part in Gov't Before Poll

EVIAN (AP). — Moslem Nationalist rebels demanded yesterday that France cede a part of "political and administrative" powers in Algeria before the territory votes on its future.

A spokesman for the Algerian delegation told newsmen in Geneva that the rebels asked for this measure to prepare for Algeria's crucial self-determination vote.

"The French colonial administrative apparatus is discredited and it cannot prepare a referendum on self-determination," the spokesman said.

The rebels apparently want to share Algeria's administration with France between the end of the current peace talks and the territory's vote on its destiny.

The rebel demand fell like a cold shower on the French delegation which has seen all its own requests rejected. The rebels have stubbornly refused to follow France in ordering a cease-fire in Algeria. Rebel terrorism continued to plague Algeria's towns and villages.

On their side, the French again refused to change the status of the rebels' "Vice-Premier," Ahmed Ben Bella, and four other leaders held in forced residence in France.

The 12th session of the talks will resume tomorrow morning at 0930 G.M.T.

De Gaulle Assumes Right To Dismiss Officers

PARIS (Reuter). — The Government announced yesterday that regular officers and non-commissioned officers of the three services could henceforth be put on special leave or dismissed by a decree signed by President de Gaulle.

The move, published in the "Journal Officiel," is valid under the special powers assumed by the President during the ex-Generals' putsch in Algeria and still retained by him.

In Algiers, yesterday six Foreign Legionnaires were arrested in connection with the murder of Roger Gavoury, pro-Gaullist Algiers police chief, a week ago. The Legionnaires were in possession of a "Hitlerite flag with a swastika," when they were arrested, police said.

Cairo May Attack Israel, South Africans Told

CAPE TOWN (UPI). — External Affairs Minister Eric Louw told the National Assembly on Wednesday night that "the possible reason" for the UAR breaking off diplomatic relations with South Africa, "is a rumour that the UAR is planning a large-scale offensive against Israel" and that it is seeking the sympathy of African states.

Earlier, Defence Minister James Fouche told the Assembly that the Government had arranged for the protection of Southwest Africa, a U.N. trust territory under South African administration. He said troops were being sent to Walvis Bay, about halfway up the coast, and the naval and air patrols were being made. South West Africa borders on Angola.

YOULOU IN U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Fulbert Youlou of the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) arrived here yesterday for a three-day informal visit and was met by President Kennedy who hailed him as "a statesman we admire."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

Russia complained to Britain, France and the U.S. last night about the use of West Berlin for "the organization of international provocations endangering peace," the official Soviet News Agency Tass disclosed.

The Prime Minister **helps Mrs. Ben-Gurion down the steps of their plane on their return yesterday from their 16-day tour. Behind them are his military and political secretaries, Aluf Mishne Ben-David and Mr. Yitzhak Navon.**

B-G Back; 4-State Visit Had 'Useful Surprises'

Went to Inform and to Learn

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Ben-Gurion was sprightly and cheerful as he arrived here at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and told the many welcomers on the tarmac that on his 16-day tour of Canada, the U.S., Britain and France he had experienced "several pleasant and useful surprises."

"In all the countries I visited, I met with no small measure of friendship for Israel, and appreciation of its needs, and not least among them in Canada and France," the Prime Minister said.

"My main purpose," he continued, "was to clarify to the leaders of these countries our position and needs, and this was fully done. My second aim (to discover their attitudes) was also achieved, and in some respects the results were a little better than I had anticipated."

Mr. Ben-Gurion was speaking from a red-carpeted platform on the runway. He had just been welcomed at the steps of the El Al plane that brought him from Paris by Mr. Levi Eshkol, who had been Acting Prime Minister, Knesset Speaker Kadish Luz, Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Zvi Tsur, the Inspector General of Police, the diplomatic representatives of the countries Mr. Ben-Gurion had visited, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, Soviet Ambassador Mikhail Bodrov, and his son Amos and daughter Renana, among others.

Premier Cheered

He then inspected a guard of honour, composed of Air Force cadets, pausing to greet Udi Dayan, the son of Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan. Mr. Ben-Gurion then shook hands with the Cabinet Ministers, Judges, M.K.'s, Mayors, diplomats and senior civil servants and officers, and representatives of Mapai who had come to greet him.

Behind these officials, hundreds of the airport staff and other citizens on the terraces cheered the Prime Minister. As the huge, blue and silver Boeing 707 touched down, four French-made Vautour jets swept low over the runway. They had escorted the Prime Minister's plane from its entry into Israel skies.

Mrs. Paula Ben-Gurion, in a grey suit, emerged first from the plane, with the Prime Minister just behind helping her down the steps.

Mr. Ben-Gurion began his prepared statement by saying that nowhere on his visits and meetings with national leaders had he met with disappointment.

"With the new administration in the U.S., we can expect a reorientation in relations of the West towards the East, their relations with the new African and Asian countries, and I saw the political need to meet the Western leaders prior to the crystallization of the new look."

Mr. Ben-Gurion revealed that his meeting with President Kennedy had been the first one arranged, and this was followed by invitations to visit Canada, Britain and France.

Mr. Ben-Gurion was especially fervent in his description of his visit to Canada. All the leaders he had met there had given him a warmer reception than he dared anticipate. He also praised — "I find no words to describe it" — the love of Canadian Jewry to Israel.

Mr. Ben-Gurion said his talks with President Kennedy had been "friendly, extensive and useful."

Of his visit to London, he said he had conferred "with Foreign Minister Lord Home, Prime Minister Macmillan and with Sir Winston Churchill... the greatest British statesman." In all four countries he had conferred with Jewish leaders, Zionist and non-Zionist.

Statement in France

At Orly Airport, Mr. Ben-Gurion made the following statement to reporters:

"I have visited Canada, the U.S., Britain and France during the last two weeks. In each of these countries I found a very great understanding of Israel's problems and needs and a great appreciation of her achievements. But nowhere was this understanding and sympathy more clearly expressed than during my meeting with General de Gaulle and those who work with him.

"It is a joy for me to be able to stress that in the three other countries I visited I found a deep admiration for General de Gaulle and a great appreciation of the important position France occupies in the international field.

"I am leaving your country with the deep feeling that France is Israel's faithful friend and the champion of man's liberty and of world peace. I return to my country very much encouraged by my conversations.

"At the time when an immense revolution is taking place in the world, when all peoples are achieving independence and taking their destiny into their hands in Asia and Africa, I firmly believe that great tasks still await Europe and America to give a new face to the whole of humanity on the basis of the ideal of justice, peace and human fraternity of Israel's prophets."

(Our Paris correspondent reports that the last glimpse Parisians had of Mr. Ben-Gurion on Wednesday night was of him standing on the top of a ladder in a bookshop picking out works by Heidegger, Sartre and Lefbnitz.)

Mrs. Meir Pursues Talks in Paris

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — Mrs. Golda Meir, accompanied by Ambassador Walter Eytan, called on Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville at Quai d'Orsay yesterday morning for a 40-minute talk, at which, according to a terse communique issued afterwards, "the two Foreign Ministers reviewed the international situation, particularly questions of common interest to France and Israel."

"The meeting was, as always here, most cordial," was the only comment Mrs. Meir would make, manifestly adhering to the agreement to clamp down on information on the encounter.

However, the fact that Mrs. Meir has been conferring here since Monday with Mr. Amiel Najar, Ambassador to Belgium and Chief of the Israel Mission to the European Economic Community, whom she also saw again straight after her conversation with M. Couve de Murville, bears out the earlier reports that her main present preoccupation is Israel's possible entry into the European Common Market, which is rapidly becoming an absolutely vital issue.

Apparently one of the difficulties encountered by Israel has been the tendency, in certain capitals, of the six founder states of the Common Market to stress the need for their "treading carefully" in order to avoid complications with the Arabs.

Makes No Sense

This attitude of extreme caution simply does not make sense, because each of the six countries carries on bilateral trade with Israel and if individually they are not afraid of the Arab boycott, then collectively they can brave it all the more easily. Moreover the Common Market is growing by such immense force that the Arabs could not conceivably boycott it.

Regardless of political considerations, however, the establishment of ties with the Common Market is an intricate business. The vast amount of spadework already done by Israel will reach a climax when she considers the ground sufficiently prepared for her to make a formal application for associate membership.

Mrs. Meir, despite a spell of ill-health, looked particularly well pleased when she left the Quai d'Orsay, and is flying home today.

Cairo: Arab C.P.s Want Israel Peace

CAIRO (Reuter). — Cairo Radio yesterday accused Arab Communist parties of having called for a peace with Israel and of struggling against the union between Egypt and Syria.

It said of the Soviet radio campaign against the UAR that the UAR will resist any attempt to turn it into "a sphere of influence."

On Wednesday night the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Vladimir Efremyev, met with the Presidential Affairs Minister, Wing Commander Ali Sabry, and the two discussed the anti-UAR propaganda issue.

Moscow Radio quoted a statement published in yesterday's issue of "Trud," the Labour union paper, by two members of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, condemning the murder of Farjalla al-Hilou, Lebanese Communist Party Secretary, in a Damascus prison. The UAR has repeatedly denied al-Hilou had been arrested.

Meanwhile, the Jordan daily "A-Diffa," published in the Old City of Jerusalem, said yesterday that "it is the pro-Jewish policy of the West which compelled the Arabs to cooperate with Russia."

(Trial Reports, Page 2).

Eichmann's Own Tale in Court Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Eichmann's confession in Argentina to a Dutch journalist, the former S.S. officer Wilhelm Sassen, is to be submitted to the Jerusalem District Court this morning, the last scheduled day of the prosecution's case.

The prosecution will make every effort to finish today, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, told the court. He is expected to ask the court to extend today's session by one or two hours. The session starts at 8.30 a.m. and would normally conclude at about 12.30.

It is not known if Mr. Hausner has obtained the entire transcript of Eichmann's "confession." On May 22, he told the court that he had obtained only 60 of the 65 tapes—how, he would not disclose. An abridged version of Sassen's story was printed in "Life" magazine several months ago.

The "Auschwitz Chapter" was concluded yesterday. Today, in addition to the Sassen document, the prosecution is to bring one witness to the stand. He will tell of the work of the Jewish Brigade in Europe in helping the concentration camp survivors.

(Trial Reports, Page 2).

Arab 'Pre-Summit' In Cairo Tomorrow

AMMAN (Reuter). — The Arab Foreign and Defence Ministers' conference opening in Cairo tomorrow will pave the way for the holding of a "summit" meeting of Arab leaders later this month, it is understood here.

The proposed summit" talks are expected to aim at uniting Arab ranks and removing misunderstandings between Arab states.

Tomorrow's conference will consider decisions reached on the "Palestine question" at the earlier talks and will also, it is thought, review President Kennedy's recent message to Saudi Arabian, Iraqi, Lebanese and Jordanian heads of state.

Tunisia has announced that she will not join the Cairo meeting.

$2,000m. Aid to Allies Asked of U.S. Congress

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. defence leaders asked Congress yesterday for more than $2,000m. to strengthen existing military alliances and to bolster the internal security of allies and neutrals around the world.

Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the double threat of aggression from the outside and domestic weakness dictated major contributions to the Near and Far East and the removal of restrictions on helping Latin American countries increase their internal strength.

Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, testified that this new approach was required to meet improved Communist techniques of "creeping expansion."

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Israel's Case Against Eichmann

Edited by Shabtai Rosenne
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Social & Personal

The British Ambassador, Mr. P. F. Hancock, yesterday proposed a toast to the President of Israel and to Her Majesty the Queen, at a garden party reception at his Ramat Gan residence celebrating the Queen's birthday. The police band played "Hatikva" and "God Save the Queen" as the toasts were proposed. The reception was attended by Cabinet Ministers, the President's Aide, the Knesset Speaker, Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Mayors of Tel Aviv and Ramat Gan, Directors-General of Ministries, Knesset Members, members of the diplomatic corps and members of the British community in Israel.

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The Colombian Ambassador, Dr. German Arciniegas, yesterday paid a courtesy call on the President of the Supreme Court, Justice Yitzhak Olshan.

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The Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. Asher Ben-Natan, yesterday gave a dinner at the Accadia Hotel in honour of the Minister of Economy of Upper Volta, Mr. Antoine Yameogo.

•

The members of the U.J.A. Young Leadership Mission now touring the country yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute and the Lachish Region.

•

Mrs. Dorothy Silverstone, the International Chairman of the International Cultural Centre for Youth, has arrived in Israel with her husband, Mr. Murray Silverstone, the president of 20th Century Fox.

•

Transport Minister Y. Ben-Aharon will speak on "The National Port Authority" at the Haifa Maritime Club at 1.15 p.m. today. Reservations by phone No. 2984.

•

Minister of Agriculture Moshe Dayan (Water Policy); Prof. Roberto Bacchi (What we will learn from the census); and Rector Yoel Bacah of the Hebrew University (The University's needs in light of the State's development); will address the Vocal Newspaper at Beit Sokolow at 8.40 tonight.

•

An exhibition of Swedish Folk Art and Industrial Design opened at the International Cultural Centre for Youth in Jerusalem on Wednesday. The opening ceremony was addressed by the Swedish Ambassador, Mr. Hugo de Tamm; the Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, the chairman of the I.C.C.Y. board in Israel, Mr. Moshe Kol; and the chairman of the international board of the I.C.C.Y. Mrs. Dorothy Silverstone.

BIRTH

MORRIS — to Fay and Dr. Reginald Morris (Director of the Government Hospital, Eilat) on Thursday June 8 — a daughter, Una Ellise, sister to Aviva, at the Government Hospital, Eilat.

MARRIAGE

REICH—MORRIS

Rabbi Dr. and Mrs. I. Reich are happy to announce the marriage of their daughter, Eva (Chava), (Boston), to Ken Morris (Montreal).

I.P.C.S. — Local foreign press cuttings. Tel. 24553, P.O.B. 724, Jerusalem. (Advt.)

A week-end of sport and beauty at the Hollyland Hotel — June 9 to 11 — in honour of Miss Israel 1961 and her retinue. Highlight: Special fashions by Revell, followed by dancing Saturday night at 9 p.m. All friends and tourists cordially invited. (Advt.)

LYDDA FLIGHTS

FRIDAY

All Times Local Time

ARRIVALS: Cyprus Air 42 from Nicosia — 0040. El Al 208 from Nicosia — 1310. El Al 220 from New York and Paris — 1830. El Al 426 from London and Zurich — 1720.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 41 to Nicosia — 0600. T.W.A. 801 to Athens, Rome, Paris and New York — 0845. Alitalia 453 to Athens and Rome — 0810. K.L.M. 836 to Rome and Amsterdam — 0950. El Al 207 to Nicosia — 1000. Air France 128 to Rome and Paris — 1015. Olympic 831 to Athens — 1045. El Al 427 to Munich and Paris — 1200. El Al 209 to Rome, London and New York — 1800.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 209 from New York, London and Rome — 1845. T.W.A. 800 from New York, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome — 1910. El Al 428 from Paris and Munich — 1925. M.E.A. 364 from Athens — 2010. M.E.A. 264 from London, Paris and Athens — 2010. Alitalia 452 from Rome — 2015.

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Air 43 to Nicosia — 2205.

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SAMSON & DELILAH
June 10, 15, 17
Kiss ME KATE: 12/6
FLEDERMAUS: 14/6
LA PERICHOLE: 18/6
AIDA: 24/6

Nazis' Macabre Sense of Order

Death Became a Euphemism

By DORIS LANKIN,
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Germans' slavish insistence on order, albeit of a macabre variety, was worshipped in the very heart of the inferno they had created — in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

According to the testimony of Mrs. Raja Kagan, who took the witness stand yesterday morning in the Eichmann trial court, the Germans kept complete files of all those inmates of Auschwitz who had not been sent straight to the gas chambers upon arrival.

Mrs. Kagan, who came to Paris from Wilna to take a doctorate in history, was caught up by the war and arrested by the Germans in 1942. After being "selected" for deportation, she was sent to Auschwitz. On arrival, she had the good fortune to be chosen with three other girls in the transport to work in the Administration and Registration office of the camp.

She described to the court how the arrivals at Auschwitz were required to fill in "reception questionnaires" containing personal details. These questionnaires showed that the deportees had been sent by the R.S.H.A., department NA4. These forms were then put into the prisoner's file as were any other details about him, such as the punishments he had received and the number of gold and false teeth in his mouth.

The only deaths registered were suicide, or "natural death from pneumonia, dysentry, general weakness etc." In actual fact, however, these registrations were all fictious, as the women working in the office very soon realized. Whenever they were told to note in a prisoner's file that he had died of sudden heart failure, they knew, the witness said, that he had been shot.

Sonderbehandlung

Whenever candidates for the gas chambers were selected, the lists were given to the registration office and the witness and her fellow-workers had to take out the appropriate files and put the letters S.B. (*sonderbehandlung* or "special treatment") on them. As soon as the people had been gassed, these cards were withdrawn from the files and taken away by the office manager. No card ever indicated that any prisoner had been gassed, nor was there any indication in the files that anyone had ever been shot or hanged at Auschwitz.

Those transports which went straight from the trains to the gas chambers were not registered at all. They passed through the camp like ghosts, unnamed, unknown and uncounted.

One of the paradoxes of Auschwitz, the witness related, was that those inmates who were classed as "criminals" for some very minor offences against camp regulations, were better off than the others. Their numbers were withdrawn from the selection file and they were thus safe from the gas chamber.

Mrs. Kagan told the court that she had arrived at Auschwitz before the Birkenau camp existed. But soon after Birkenau was completed she and the other women working in the administrative office were transferred there. "We spent seven days and nights there. It was like 700 years."

They were afterwards returned to Auschwitz — there were all kinds of pestilential diseases in Birkenau and the S.S. officers working in the offices were afraid the women would infect them.

The witness told the court that there were many block elders and even some *kapos* who were decent humanbeings. Very often, however, before the *kommandos* which worked outside the camp left in the mornings, an S.S. officer would give a block leader the quota of dead he expected them to return with. The block leader was usually not averse to filling this quota, as he received all kinds of privileges in return.

The women who worked in the office had been warned at the beginning that they would receive no mercy if they betrayed any reaction to their work, in conversation or even by facial gestures. They lived in constant fear.

In describing Himmler's visit to the camp in July 1942, the witness related how one of his party had approached a beautiful girl working in the office and asked her where she came from. When she replied that she was a Jewess from Slovakia, he sprang back as though bitten by a snake, in disgust at having failed to recognize a Jewess.

Eichmann Condemned Her

The witness related how her friend, Ilona Brody had once been called by the officer in charge of their office and questioned as to her nationality. She returned to her work and heard no more. The Attorney-General then produced a document showing that the German Foreign Office had asked that this girl be sent back to Hungary, but that Eichmann's office had replied that it was impossible for security reasons.

The witness then told the story of Mala Zimetbaum, who had become a legendary figure in the camp. She was a *kapo* who had reputation in the whole camp for being very decent, kind and helpful. She escaped in an S.S. uniform together with a Polish prisoner. The rumour was that she had stolen documents about the S.D. and intended publishing them to the world. Unfortunately, she and her companion were captured on the Slovakian border and returned to the camp. The man was tortured and then hanged.

Mala, who was a friend of the witness, was due to be punished in some spectacular and exemplary way. She managed to conceal a razor blade on her person, however, and when she was brought before the assembled camp inmates she cut her veins. When an S.S. officer came up to her and started cursing her she slapped his face with her bleeding hand and told him: "I shall die like a hergine, but you'll die like a dog." She was taken that night to the crematorium.

RAJA KAGAN

The witness told the court that after February 1943, the registration office stopped entering the deaths of those Jews who had died "naturally." There were simply too many of them to cope with. She also related how, after the Hungarian Jews started arriving at the camp in 1944, the system of tattooing was changed. As the tattoo numbers had already reached 200,000 for the men and 100,000 for the women, the order went out to start the numbers from the beginning again with the addition of "A" or "B." Those who were sent straight to the gas-chambers did not, of course, get numbers and of these there must have been a million. A number tattooed on your arm meant, at least, that you had some little chance of surviving."

Hangmen Doctors

In reply to questions from Judge Raveh, the witness said that it had never happened that the camp doctor had ever allowed punishment to be inflicted on a prisoner. "That is a bitter joke. The doctor at Auschwitz was a hangman and not a doctor," she said.

Replying to Judge Halevi, the witness described the revolt of the *sonderkommando* in October 1944, and the consequent registration of 98 deaths as "shot while trying to escape." They were mostly Jews from Grodno and Greece and a few Russians. The *sonderkommando* succeeded in blowing up the crematoria, however, and afterwards, on instructions from Berlin, the gas chambers were closed down.

The witness remained on in Auschwitz until it was evacuated in January 1945. Before they left the camp the S.S. officers gave instruction that all the files were to be cleared out. The clerks piled them on to lorries and they were taken to Birkenau and burnt.

A Block Warden, Yet Human

Jerusalem Post Reporter

It was possible to be a *Blockoeltester* — the prisoner charged by the Auschwitz authorities with supervising the others in a "block" where the prisoners lived—and still remain a human being. In answer to a series of questions, the Attorney-General Mr. Gideon Hausner, yesterday afternoon showed that Mrs. Vera Alexander, now of Ness Ziona, had managed to be both. Many of her fellow prisoners live in this country and are good friends of hers.

She never asked for the post. She was told to take it by one of her superiors, who told her bluntly: "We need decent persons in such jobs." She accepted, and embarked on a campaign of obeying the S.S. while protecting her fellow prisoners. For example, it was forbidden to sit on the beds in the block. She posted guards to warn the women when any camp guard came to make an inspection.

She refused to steal the food she was given to distribute to her charges — as was the custom. On the contrary — she stole food, clothes, blankets, medicines for them. She even manged to help women who failed to pass the selection from being sent to the gas chambers.

"Although I was given a whip, I never used it," she said. Her kindness paid off. When she fell sick and had to go to the so-called "hospital," it saved her life. After a few days, still sick, she was discharged. She tried to sneak back in through the basement of the "hospital." Here she stumbled on the bodies of others who had been "treated" there. Then she realized that she had been discharged to save her life.

One of the cruellest experiments of those practised by the notorious Dr. Yosef Mengele that she remembered was one in which he tried artificially to create Siamese twins from normal twins by grafting their blood vessels together. They returned to the camp with pus dripping from the operational wounds.

Notorious Irma Greese

As for Irma Greese, the S.S. woman whose name was synonymous with cruelty, Mrs. Alexander recalled the case of a Hungarian woman who had managed to smuggle her child into the block with her. Irma Greese found out about it and had the child gassed and cremated. That night the mother killed herself by throwing herself on the electrified barb wire surrounding the camp. (Irma Greese was executed after the war.)

Once, while warning a group of Hungarian women how to avoid the gas chambers — simply by never asking about their families—she was reported by one of the women to S.S. Dr. Klein.

She was beaten terribly, but for some reason was not executed for revealing the true conditions in the camp.

Bergen-Belsen Taxed Belief

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"When I visited Bergen-Belsen, 18 days after several British medical teams were already helping the inmates, I couldn't believe my own eyes. I was sure that no one else would believe me if I told him what I saw — and I was not so sure that I would believe it myself in another 10 years," Dr. Mordecai Chen, of Tel Aviv, told the Eichmann trial court yesterday. Dr. Chen, a physician who served as a captain in the British Army, met a BBC photographer at the camp. At his request, the photographer shot several rolls of film. Nine of these pictures were submitted to the court yesterday by the witness.

All the pictures, according to the descriptions given, are horrible, but the worst seemed to be a group of persons walking aimlessly about, blindly bumping into each other, as if each was a separate entity in the world unaware of the existence of other men.

Another picture showed *Mussulmen* on the verge of death from starvation. They weighed 30 kilograms, although the heavier ones might weigh as much as 34 kilograms, it was said.

Stole Food From Dog

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In Auschwitz, "a man would steal food from a dog." How he stole food from a huge German police dog, the watchdog of an S.S. officer, was told to the Eichmann trial court yesterday afternoon by Mr. Gedalya Ben-Zvi, of Ein Hod.

His brother-in-law would approach the dog with a stick and begin to devil him. The dog would leap at him, trying to reach him. Meanwhile, Mr. Ben-Zvi would run up, grab the porcelain crock containing the dog's food and escape.

"But the dog soon got wise to this trick," the witness said wrily.

Mr. Ben-Zvi, who was sent to Auschwitz early in 1942, worked at many tasks in the camp, including "Canada" hall, where the belongings of the persons arriving for gassing were sorted. This was considered wonderful work for the prisoners who could often steal medicines, vitamins, and even tooth paste.

"We ate the tooth paste. We spread it on our dry, tasteless bread like butter," he said.

Ambulances Brought Gas

The Zyklon-B gas used to gas the Jews was transported to the gas chambers in a German Red Cross vehicle, the witness said. Not only were the Jews stripped naked before they were shoved into the gas chambers, but an S.S. officer stood near by. If he suspected anyone of trying to conceal valuables by swallowing them, especially diamonds, he would mark them with chalk. After the persons were gassed, these marked bodies would be taken to a slaughter house and eviscerated to recover the valuables.

He recalled an act of mercy by an S.S. officer. A transport from Poland arrived. This group of Jews knew what awaited them and some of them had tried to escape en route. They were shot. The Jews were packed so tightly into the freight cars that it took his work unit several hours alone to pull out the dead bodies. Under one pile of bodies they found a 10-year-old girl. She got up and staggered away. She looked so pitiful that the S.S. officer was touched and shot her in the back of the neck on the spot.

Photographed By S.S. at Auschwitz

ESTHER GOLDSTEIN

A series of pictures showing the arrival of members of her family and of herself at Auschwitz were submitted to the court on Thursday morning by Mrs. Esther Goldstein, of Kfar Ruppin. Other pictures dealt with persons she knew from her home town in Carpatho-Russia.

The pictures were taken by the S.S.

The witness said that when her family arrived, an S.S. officer ordered her sister to surrender her two children, aged two and five, to their grandmother. The sister refused, although a prisoner told her in Yiddish that she would thus save her life. The children were taken from her by force by the S.S. officer and handed over to their grandmother. The grandmother, and her husband, and the two children were gassed.

In the women's section of the camp, where the witness was sent, Dr. Yosef Mengele, assisted by Mrs. Dreschseler, conducted a *selektion* once a week, sending the weak and thin to the gas chambers. The women stripped naked for the selection and, in order to give the impression of good health, they used to paint their cheeks red.

Food was distributed in a common soup pot for 12 persons. Since the prisoners had no spoons, the pot was passed around, each person counting the sips taken by the others.

50 Youngsters Left Gas Chambers Alive

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

One thousand Jewish boys—aged 14 to 16 — rose up in a "protest" revolt in Auschwitz. The story of the rebellion, which ended in one of the most sadistic episodes yet told about Auschwitz — the boys were driven into the gas chamber, taken out, and with the exception of 50, driven in again — was told to the Eichmann trial court yesterday afternoon by Mr. Nahum Hoch, of Haifa, one of the 50 survivors. Three others are living in this country.

The sole member of his family to survive the Holocaust, the witness, who was born in 1928, was expelled from Transylvania to Birkenau (where the gas chambers and crematoria of Auschwitz were located) in 1944.

He was one of 1,000 boys who managed to pass the Yom Kippur *selektion* in which all those too short to touch a plank with their heads were sent to the gas chambers.

It was about this time, that he was caught scavenging for food. His head and shoulders were shoved into a stove, and a guard beat him with a club.

"After the tenth stroke, I fainted and they doused me with water to rouse me. Another ten strokes, and I fainted again. Again I was forced to consciousness for the remaining five blows."

Three days before Simhat Tora, the S.S. took them into Blocks 11 and 13. It was from these huts that persons were taken to the gas chambers and the boys had no illusions as to their fate. They received no food for two days, and, on the eve of Simhat Tora, ten of the boys planned a "demonstrative escape." All 1,000 agreed to join.

The plan was simple. There was a guard at the gate at the front of the camp, another at the gate at the rear. One boy was to try to scale the fence at midnight. One guard was sure to come running, and the other boys would make a dash for liberty.

Luck was with them. Both guards came running, and almost the entire 1,000 boys managed to break out of the camp. But by 10-11 a.m., the next day, they were all rounded up and driven back into the huts.

Rejected Food

As a sign of goodwill, the S.S. commander brought them their first food in three days: two barrels of potatoes and two barrels of borscht. The boys contemptuously upset them, refusing to touch the food.

When the S.S. left, the boys fell upon the spilled food, eating it ravenously from the ground.

An hour later, the S.S. men returned. The boys were formed in ranks of five and taken to the crematoria. "We refused to march, but they shot at our legs. At the gates of the crematoria, we refused to budge, and again they had to shoot at our legs to make us move. We entered a large room.

"Pegs were driven into the walls and each peg was numbered. We were told to strip naked and hang our clothes up on a peg and remember the number. We refused. They began to shoot at us. We took our clothes off and threw them on the floor. We wouldn't hang them up.

"A Jewish *sonderkommando* came and said, 'Sing, boys, Sing. Don't let them (the S.S.) see that you're worried. I couldn't sing, but some boys did, others prayed. We were driven into another room.

"It was dark and the only light came from the open door. Then the door was screwed down. For the first time I heard some boys crying. Seconds passed, then minutes. Then the door was flung open, we were told to return to the next room where we had left our clothes. The Commandant (I think it was Rudolf Hoess, the Commandant of Auschwitz) pulled one boy out. He made him do some exercises and run. He sent him over to the wall to stand.

Back to the Gas Chamber

"It was another *selektion*. He called a second boy. It was the one who had climbed the fence to start our rebellion. The Commandant asked him how old he was. The boy answered 18. The commandant cursed him for lying and sent him back into the gas chamber.

"I was the third boy he picked out. He made me do some exercises, to run. He told me to go stand near the wall. When 50 boys had been chosen, the S.S. drove the rest back into the gas chamber.

"We 50 were told to dress. We started to look for our clothes, but an S.S. officer told us to take any we found. They took us to the train station to unload a shipment of potatoes. This is how we were saved.

"The Jewish *sonderkommando* said it was the 'first time that anyone had ever come out of the gas chamber alive!'"

Atrocity Films Shown in Court

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A huge bulldozer, pushing a pile of bodies before it into a common grave as if they were peanuts or potatoes, was one of the many gruesome scenes shown in the Eichmann trial court yesterday morning in film strips introduced by the prosecution.

After the showing, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the Attorney-General, begged the court's pardon for subjecting it to the horrible sights.

(The bulldozer was being driven by an Allied soldier. The Allies at first made the S.S. men and women carry the bodies to the grave, but the danger of an epidemic grew, so they ordered the use of the bulldozer.)

Other films showed the *Einsatzgruppen* shooting Jews; deportations at Westerboerk; Auschwitz immediately after its capture, with a scene by scene description of the process of death from the moment a prisoner arrived until he was shovelled into the crematoria; piles of glasses, rings, false teeth; strips of leather made from human skin (many of the samples were tatooed); and a group of *Mussulmen*, prisoners so unbelievably thin that they could no longer be considered human; and a long line of Germans being forced to visit the camps and view their handiwork.

The films were projected on a screen placed against the right wall, directly opposite Eichmann's dock, giving him the clearest views of the movies. He did not react in any manner.

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Religious Services

Shabbat begins:
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In Tel Aviv 6.23 p.m.
In Haifa 6.17 p.m.
and ends tomorrow:
In Jerusalem at 7.26 p.m.
In Tel Aviv 7.24 p.m.
In Haifa 7.29 p.m.
Portion: Shlakh, Bamidbar 13, 1—15, 41.
Haftara: Jehoshua 2, 1—24.

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Minha, 6.25 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Lecture by Rabbi Y. Bromberg, 5.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Lesson in Mishna Brura by Prof. S. Abramson. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

Heichal Shlomo: Tonight, Minha, 6.25 p.m. Kabbalat Shabbat, 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Shiur on Pirke Avot by Rabbi Itamar, 5.00 p.m. Minha, 6.00 p.m. Arvit, 7.30 p.m.

The President's (Rehavia) Synagogue: Tomorrow, Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Emet Veemuna (Jan Rehavia): Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Lecture on Parasha by Rabbi Dr. A. Philipp. Tomorrow, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 6.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Le'yahadut Mithadeket (Progressive Judaism, Beit Hahalutzot, Ibn G'virol): Tonight, 6.00 p.m. Sermon, Shmuel Tabib.

TEL AVIV

The Great Synagogue: Minha 5 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Ohel Moed (Sephardi): Arvit, 6.30 p.m. Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Beit Israel (96 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 and 8.30 a.m. Minha, 6.25 p.m.

Beit Hamedr (5 Rehov Nathan Straus): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.35 p.m.

HAIFA

Menora Congregation 82, Kiryat Sefer, Ahuza): Shahrit, 9.00 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 6.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 6.50 p.m. Arvit, 7.32 p.m.

Shila Synagogue (Ohel Shem Gymnasium): Tonight: 6.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Sasyon Synagogue — Sasyon: Tonight: 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

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The Weather

Forecast: A drop in temperature but still warm and dry inland and in hill region. For Saturday — same.

Weather Synopsis: A ridge of high pressure in the upper levels is causing the dry and warm weather inland and in the hill region. A northwesterly air trough over E. Mediterranean is causing cooler weather in coastal plain.

	A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	13	23—34	22—32
Tiberias	26	22—37	23—36
Nazareth	45	20—32	19—31
Haifa Port	78	22—28	21—28
T. A. Kirya	60	21—31	20—30
T. A. Port	80	22—27	23—26
Lydda Airp.	37	16—35	16—32
Jerusalem	16	24—33	24—31
Beersheba	12	20—36	19—35
Eilat	4	30—47	28—43

A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Yesterday's Temperature range. C) Today's Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Shlomo Lorincz M.K., after visiting branches of the Agudat Yisrael Party in several European countries (by Alitalia).

Dr. Shaul Colby, Director of the Division for Christian Affairs, from a month's lecture tour in Italy and France.

Rabbi A. Simha Kaplan, Chief Rabbi of Safad and Galilee, after a visit to South Africa (by El Al).

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Bogoff, Phila., and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Weintraub, Camd., N.J., as guests of the U.J.A.

DEPARTURES

Mr. K.H. Donkers, Secretary-General of the International Fiscal Association, after seeing to preparations for the 15th I.F.A. Congress to be held here in August.

Prof. Amos de Shalit, Head of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute, for the U.S. (by B.E.A.).

Rabbi Yehuda Gur, Director of the Rabbinical Division of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, for the U.S., to help the Rabbinical Council organize a study mission of American Rabbis in Israel.

Mr. Moshe Eylon, Director of the Control Division of the Customs, for Athens, to participate in an international conference of Customs Control Directors (by B.E.A.).

Mr. Miloslav Hruza, Czech Chargé d'Affaires, with his wife, after completing his two-year tour of duty (by Swissair).

Paul Javor, the Hungarian trainer of the Haifa Hapoel soccer team, for a fortnight's home leave prior to taking the team on a tour of games in Turkey and Greece.

The two-man Bulgarian delegation to the conference of the Communist Party, for home (by Sabena).

Yisrael Shochat Laid to Rest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Yisrael Shochat was one of the select few whose wonderful personality will never be forgotten; his place is ensured in the annals of our people," President Izhak Ben-Zvi declared yesterday.

He was eulogizing his old comrade, the late Yisrael Shochat, as he stood besides the bier lying in state in the entrance hall of the Histadrut Executive. Shochat died Wednesday at Beilinson Hospital.

The funeral cortege later left for Kfar Giladi, where he was laid to rest next to his late wife, Manya, in the Shomrim burial ground.

A large crowd of mourners came to pay tribute to the deceased. The body was brought to Histadrut H.Q. by a police guard of honour followed by a long stream of cars.

It was a gathering of survivors of the Second Aliya and the Hashomer self-defence units, among them the President and his wife, Mr. A. Hartzfeld, M.K., and Mr. Shlomo Lavi, of Ein Harod. Members of the family there included the deceased's son Aluf-Mishne Gideon Shochat. Others present included the Ministers of Police, Agriculture and Transport, the Chief of Staff, the O.C. Air Force.

Mr. Zeev Onn, Secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, paid tribute to the deceased on behalf of the Labour movement.

At the graveside at Tel Hai, the deceased was eulogised by the Minister of Police, Mr. B. Shitrit; by Ya'acov Eshkoli, on behalf of the Galilee settlers; and Yosef Nahmani, on behalf of his friends.

3 Gaza Refugees Land in Haifa On Lebanese-Bound Surfboard

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Three hungry fishermen who had set out on a tiny surfboard from Gaza were picked up as distressed seamen and brought to Haifa by a Danish vessel on Monday.

The three, aged from 24 to 26, were trying to sail to the Lebanon to find work.

They were detained by the Port Police and will be returned overland to Gaza, together with their "boat," as soon as possible.

Yesterday, the three, Hassan Hussein abu-Auwid, father of three; Osman Muhamed abu-Rial, who supports six smaller brothers, three of his own children and three orphaned nephews; and Sha'aban Ibrahim abu-Rial, his cousin, and father of five, talked to your correspondent in the police lock-up.

They said they had set out at dawn on Sunday with a few jars of water and some pitta. Running into head winds, they made little progress. By Monday, they had no water left and only one pitta. In the afternoon, when their boat was about 18 miles west of Haifa, they spotted a ship leaving the Port. In the hope that it might be Beirut-bound and realizing that they could not carry on, they hailed it, waving their shirts.

Back to Haifa

The Danish captain, complying with the international usage, turned his ship around and brought the men to the nearest port, Haifa. He took their vessel in tow.

The boat is a 4.5 by 1 metre surfboard, home made from plywood and tarpaulin painted green and red. It was fitted with a sail, carrying a good luck inscription "In the name of the Merciful God," and two primitive oars. It is similar to those used on local beaches, but hardly fitted for sea voyages.

The men said that they did wish to return to Gaza. They couldn't make a living there. They are all former residents of Hamame Village, near Ashkelon, which had been under Egyptian occupation. When the Israel Army advanced in 1948, the retreating Egyptians urged them to go with them to the Strip, which they did, and regretted it ever since. They now live in a refugee camp under miserable conditions.

Supt. M. Ron, commander of the Port Police, says the police are unable to accept the responsibility of putting the men back to sea in their boat, and say they have no alternative but to return them to Gaza.

Five Arab Youths Missing from Village

ACRE. — Five young men from the village of Tamra in Western Galilee are missing from their homes for the past three days and it is believed that they crossed over the border. Police were informed of the disappearance by some of the young men's parents.

The Tanganyikan Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Paul Bomani, arriving at Lydda Airport with his wife and a secretary on Wednesday night. Yesterday, Mr. Bomani called on Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan in Tel Aviv and afterwards visited the Agricultural Research Station at Beit Dagon and Rehovot.

NIGERIAN MINISTERS

The Minister of Commerce and the Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office who will accompany the East Nigerian Prime Minister on his visit to Israel next month, are of the East Nigerian Government and not from the Nigerian Federal Government, as reported yesterday.

Nazareth Gambling Ban Rouses Cafe Owners

NAZARETH. — Cafe owners here threaten to close down if police persist in their efforts to stamp out card-playing in local taverns.

A warning to cafe owners not to permit gambling on their premises was issued by the police this week, following countless complaints by irate housewives that their husbands were gambling away their salaries.

A delegation of cafe people went to police headquarters to protest the order, but left dissatisfied.

In 1949, the last time a similar crackdown was attempted, the cafe owners came out on top, and the status quo has been in force ever since.

TRAFFIC POLICE have requested drivers not to use the Herzliya coastal road on Saturday mornings between the hours of 9 to 11 a.m., because of the congestion of cars on their way to the beach. Drivers are requested to use the old Herzliya road.

124,000 Children Get Live Virus

TEL AVIV. — Some 124,000 children had received the live virus vaccine against infantile paralysis by yesterday morning, the Minister of Health, Mr. Yisrael Barzilai, announced yesterday after a tour of Tel Aviv inoculation stations.

The children already vaccinated comprise some 90 per cent of the total of four-year-olds and under earmarked to receive the live virus. Inoculations have been carried out thus far in areas where an increase of infantile paralysis cases has been noted.

Dr. Emanuel Eylan, Director of the Public Health Laboratory in Tel Aviv, said that the campaign can easily be enlarged to include other areas.

Blood samples were taken yesterday of inoculated children so as to examine the effects of the vaccine.

Dedication of New Hostel Concludes 'Technion' Week

HAIFA. — The festivities marking Technion Week ended yesterday with the formal dedication of the Barnett and Sylvia Shine Student Hostel on the new campus of Technion City.

Before the ceremony the Board of Governors of the Technion held its final plenary session at which the week's deliberations were summed up.

During their meetings this week the Israeli and overseas Governors discussed reports on the new system of teaching at the Technion, the programme of which was first instituted four years ago and completed this year. The reform was based on surveys undertaken by Professor S. Littauer, of Columbia University in New York, who spent a year at the Technion as Vice-President in charge of Academic Affairs.

New Programme

General Dori told the Board of Governors that the changes involved the organisation of lectures, exercises and laboratory work on a semester rather than annual basis; proficiency tests in each subject given at intervals during the semester; the evaluation of each semester and each academic year on the basis of comprehensive examinations in each subject; and the determination of the standard of each student at the end of each year on the basis of the final examination and on the semestral grades. The combined results determine if the student is eligible to continue into the higher courses.

The Technion President pointed out that the value of the new system was illustrated in the steady rise in the percentage of students promoted each year.

The dedication of the Barnett and Sylvia Shine Students Hostel took place in the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Shine, of London, who were presented with the key to the building by one of the students living there.

27 Patents

On Wednesday the Board of Governors discussed a report on the activities of the Technion Research and Development Foundation, established in 1952 to centralize the sponsored applied research executed by the Technion and to serve as an agency for the advancement of local industry by carrying out tests on materials and products. Since its establishment the foundation has executed 228 separate research projects to the value of IL2.7m. and has registered patents for 27 inventions by Technion staff members. Twenty additional patent requests are pending.

Income this year from research, consultation and testing will amount to nearly IL2m.

The Technion invests some IL2m. annually on research, with another IL1m. coming from outside sponsors.

GHANA. — Ghana has launched an ambitious scheme to rehabilitate as many as possible of her 100,000 disabled persons, including victims of one of northern Ghana's greatest scourges — blindness. The Government has earmarked at least £250,000 for the operation.

Tel Aviv Getting Public Library

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, yesterday announced plans for a large public library for Tel Aviv.

The building will go up with the aid of funds contributed by a British philanthropist. It will mark the first stage in the Ministry's plan to build public libraries all over the country, the Minister told the meeting of the Council for Culture and the Arts here.

His appeal to the Council to initiate cultural projects was echoed by Council Chairman Gershon Zak, who agreed that the Council should not act as an advisory body only. The Council's budget this year is IL741,000.

Christian 'Infiltration'

A flurry was set off by the charge of the music critic, Menashe Rabina, that "Israel is undergoing an insidious Christian onslaught." He backed up his charge with reports of increased activity of mission schools and the organization of concerts in churches such as the Abu Gosh festival conducted on the Sabbath by Jews. He admitted that this was due partly to the fact that public concerts cannot be held elsewhere on the Sabbath.

But he criticized the increased performance of Christian religious music even by the Israel Philharmonic whilst Biblical oratorios were not played. He expressed his shock at seeing "a chorist wearing a *yarmulke* singing a hymn to Jesus. I imagine that when the great cathedral is finished in Nazareth then all this will increase."

Mr. Eban did not agree with Mr. Rabina, saying "one should not exaggerate the spread of 'Christian consciousness' in the country."

If You Were Out When The Census Called

Persons who have not been enumerated in the census are advised to apply to the nearest Post Office branch, to fill out special forms on their and their family's identity numbers, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday.

Persons who were not at home when the enumerators called must fill out the special forms left at their homes and send them in by mail, the Bureau added.

BRITTANY. — Some 1,500 farmers demonstrating against the French Government's agriculture policy yesterday, blocked roads leading out of the Breton town of Morlaix with tractors and sealed it off for several hours.

WEATHER STAYING HOT

Jerusalem Post Staff

Despite hopes that Wednesday's sharav could not get any worse, it did in several parts of the country.

The weatherman said last night there would be no appreciable change for the better in the heat over the weekend.

Eilat, which has been suffering from serious disruptions in its water supply which left residents' conditioners nearly useless, was the worst sufferer with a high of 47 degrees. Ice blocks were melted into the local aquarium to relieve the tropical fish.

Fire brigades were kept busy elsewhere trying to cope with countless brush fires, 26 of which were reported in the Jerusalem area and 12 in the Afula region.

Lawyers Sue Clients For IL208,000 Costs

TEL AVIV. — Two Tel Aviv lawyers, Messrs. A. Hoter-Ishai and Y. Tunik yesterday filed suit in the Tel Aviv District Court against Messrs. Haim and Avraham Litwinsky for payment of IL208,000 in lawyer's fees.

The lawyers represented the Litwinsky brothers in their suit to be declared heirs to the Litwinsky estate in 1953. At the time the estate was evaluated at IL1.5m. and the lawyers claim that this sum did not include various pieces of real estate which brought the total to a much higher figure.

They further claim that they had agreed with their clients on a fee of 10 per cent of the size of the estate. While admitting that they have so far received IL30,000 in fees from their former clients they are demanding a total payment of IL208,000 which they estimate as being 10 per cent of the total value of the estate.

No. 384245 Wins Payis Grand Prize

TEL AVIV. — Number 384245 won the IL30,000 prize in yesterday's Mifal Hapayis draw here. No. 339663 won IL10,000.

Numbers ending in 5 and 2 won IL2 each and nos. ending in 4147, 1862, 1802, 8202, 9611, 3374, 9244, 5137, 2779, 7106, 4392, 8442 won IL40.

The following numbers won IL1,000: 276071, 335167, 384407, 173524, 164258, 210872, 190941, 227961, 388740, and 176584.

IL500: 318137, 401188, 200926, 343467, 316309, 208147, 458851, 110957, 299658, 490089, 349736, 109239, 427700, 166818, 193435, 111270, 256179, 305048, 229615, 79044.

Liberals Elect C'ttee To Pick Candidates

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Liberal Party Executive last night confirmed the appointment of the ten-man committee which will draw up the Party's list of the candidates to the Fifth Knesset.

As usual, the committee was composed half of Progressives and half of General Zionists. Its members are Justice Minister Pinhas Rosen, Dr. E. Rimalt, Messrs. Y. Saphir, P. Bernstein, I. Harari, Y. Artzi, M. Kol, H. Levanon, E. Ichilov, and H. Zeidel.

Cables in Brief

BUNDESWEHR. — Britain's third biggest union, the 800,000-strong General and Municipal workers, on Wednesday rejected the advice of its leaders and voted decisively against having German troops in Britain, delegates declaring "We can never trust Germany again."

MOROCCO. — A "fundamental law" published in Rabat yesterday as a temporary constitution declares that Morocco is an Arab and Moslem kingdom "on the road towards the institution of a constitutional monarchy regime which, thanks to representative institutions, will enable the nation to choose the means adequate to the achievement of national objectives."

PSYCHIATRY. — The main difference between psychiatry in the Soviet Union and in the West is that Russian doctors do not use psychoanalysis, but place more emphasis on the development of chemicals to treat mentally disturbed persons, according to Russian psychiatrists attending the third World Congress of psychiatry in Montreal.

CENSUS. — Britain has added nearly 2.5m. people to her population in the past 10 years, according to a preliminary report on the census taken April 23. The population was then 52,675,094.

CYPRUS. — Turkish Cypriots throughout Cyprus on Wednesday celebrated a "Day of National Struggle" in memory of their compatriots who died during the Turkish Cypriot and inter-communal disturbances of June 1958.

Dieting a Delight
778
Dietetic Preserves
BEIT YITSHAK

Steel Worker Dies in Explosion

ACRE. — A steel drum that exploded while being melted down with a batch of scrap iron at Steel City near here on Tuesday, fatally injured Moshe Nahmani, 20, of Acre. He was taken to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa, where he died yesterday.

An investigation into the circumstances of the accident has been started by the Ministry of Labour. It will be recalled that new methods of probing scrap for dangerous materials were introduced after similar explosions occurred at the plant some months ago.

Army Drivers Proving More Careful

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — For the second year in succession, a downward trend was recorded in the number of road accidents involving Army drivers, Sgan-Aluf Raphael Vardi, O.C. Military Police, said at a prize-giving ceremony for Army drivers here yesterday.

S/A Vardi said serious accidents involving Army drivers were down by over eight per cent and fatal accidents by 18 per cent. Damage to Army vehicles was eight per cent less than in the previous year.

Signal Headquarters won the "Careful Driver Cup" for the second year. Second place was taken by the Engineers of the Southern Command.

Ex-Gen. Petit Gets 5 Years for Revolt

PARIS (Reuter). — Ex-General Andre Petit, rebel commander of the Algiers Region during the abortive army revolt last April, was sentenced here on Wednesday to five years hard labour.

Petit, 51, was the fourth ex-general to go on trial before a special High Military tribunal in Paris.

Rebel leaders Maurice Challe and Andre Zeller, and the former Air Force commander in Algeria, Pierre-Marie Bigot, were all sentenced to 15 years' hard labour for their part in the revolt.

Silver Says B.G. Using Anti-Semites' Weapon

NEW YORK (AP). — Dr. Abba Hillel Silver, veteran American Zionist leader, asserted on Wednesday night that Mr. Ben-Gurion was "unintentionally using the poisoned arrows of all anti-Semites" by his suggestion that one could not be a fully loyal Jew and a loyal American.

Rabbi Silver, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Israel Bond Organization speaking at a Bond Drive dinner, said: "When the head of the Israel Government, in the heat of controversy, striking at some political rival over the heads of American Zionists, blunderingly suggests that one cannot be a loyal Jew and a loyal American at the same time, he is unintentionally using the poisoned arrows of all anti-Semites.

"Dual allegiance was never a fact in Jewish experience. It exists only in the arsenal of the anti-Semites and in the minds of the frightened and insecure Jews. Jews have always been loyal citizens in the lands of their adoption, just as the English, French or Italians who found new homes in other countries."

MGR. GORI IN ROME

ROME (Reuter). — Monsignor Alberto Gori, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, arrived here yesterday to attend meetings next week of the central preparatory commission for the forthcoming Ecumenical Council.

BELGIAN. — The Liberian Government has concluded a $22m. agreement with the Liberian National Electric Corporation — a Belgian company — to construct and operate a hydro-electric power plant on the Saint Paul river near Monrovia.

Volunteers Want To Found Negev Town

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A group of about 200 young men and women from Tel Aviv are going about setting up a new town south of Sde Boker in the Central Negev, the incoming director of the Nahal and Gadna Division of the Ministry of Defence, Mr. Elhanan Yishai, told reporters on Wednesday.

He was meeting the press for the first time since taking the division over from Mr. David Koren who has headed it for the past two years and is returning to his home in kibbutz Gesher Haziv.

The group of prospective town founders originally approached Prime Minister Ben-Gurion, and he referred them to the Nahal Division which has been in charge of implementing the project. The first group will leave for the site in the near future.

Mr. Yishai announced that several countries are negotiating with the Division for the despatch of Israeli instructors to help set up Nahal formations in their countries. The second Gadna course for 60 youth leaders from Asian and African states will open in August.

Large, Illegal Still In Tel Aviv Suburb

TEL AVIV. — One of the biggest illegal liquor stills ever found by Inland Revenue inspectors was shut down in Or Yehuda, near here, yesterday.

The haul included about 1,000 litres of distilled arak and 40 oil drums of fermenting figs in sugar. The distilled liquor was confiscated while the fermenting liquor in the drums was spilled out. The value of the haul is estimated at IL20,000.

The still was uncovered in a farmhouse disguised as a hay barn. The distilled arak was later found in a hidden warehouse in the Yemenite quarter of Tel Aviv, where the arak from the drums was being bottled.

The owner of the farmhouse told police that he had rented it out three months ago.

Several persons have been detained in connection with the still.

'Only Palestine' Stand In Wartime Denied

LONDON (Reuter). — Dr. S. S. Levenberg, London representative of the Jewish Agency, denied in a letter published yesterday by "The Times" that war-time "Zionist leaders insisted on rescue to Palestine as the only acceptable form of help for European Jewry."

Replying to a letter from Rabbi Solomon Schonfeld, making the accusation, Dr. Levenberg said: "A programme suggesting practical measures for saving the Jews from Nazi massacres was drawn up in 1943 by an emergency consultative council, representing the Jewish Agency, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, the World Jewish Congress and the Agudat Israel."

Proposals adopted included the seeking of Allied assurances that they would grant asylum to refugees who could escape from territories where they were threatened with extermination.

But, Dr. Levenberg added, "It is true that the consultative committee urged 'that the utmost use be made of the specially favourable opportunities for refuge in Palestine.'"

1946 Fallout Still Hurts Islanders

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — People living on islands close to the area in which the U.S. conducted a series of nuclear tests in 1946, still complain of ill health, a U.N. report stated yesterday.

A mission which visited a group of Pacific islands administered as a trust territory by the U.S. reported that on one island many people complained they and their children had suffered from a variety of sicknesses.

"They also complained of a general condition of fatigue, listlessness, body aches and stomach disorders," the report said. "Certain cases of abnormal or deformed children... were mentioned, as was the frequency of miscarriages."

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

'Big Pipeline' Men Celebrate Menashe Tunnel Completion

By ZE'EV SCHUL, Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMOT MENASHE. — The Menashe Tunnel breakthrough was marked here yesterday afternoon, 160 metres underground, by two parties of Mekorot and Tahal executives and guests, meeting halfway through the 6,380-metre project five years after the first charges of explosives were set off here.

The parties travelled to the site of the ceremony by the "sputnik line," the narrow-gauge railroad used for the transport of debris, while the tunnel reverberated to the weird sounds of the forced ventilation whistling through the "hole."

Half way through the tunnel, a blue-and-white ribbon was cut by Mrs. Shoshana Sapir, wife of the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Engineer Hero

Yesterday's hero was engineer Avigdor Mendelsohn who supervised the project involving 130,000 workdays in three shifts.

The three-metre diameter tunnel will link up the 108-inch reinforced concrete pipeline now being laid in the Sharon and with the one to be laid later through the Jezreel Valley towards the Beit Netofa reservoir. From there, an open conduit leads through the Eliahun tunnel to the station at Tabha, which will pump water from Lake Kinneret.

Ministers Levi Eshkol and Moshe Dayan, who were originally scheduled to participate in the celebration, made a belated appearance, but were still in time to address the gathering.

Hevrat Ovdim to Float IL3.5m. Bond Issue

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut's industrial holding company, Hevrat Ovdim, on Wednesday decided to float a IL3.5m. 12-year bearer bonds issue to carry seven per cent interest, to raise capital for Hamashbir Hamercazi to invest in Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. shares.

The Government has accorded the bond issue the status of "an approved investment."

The mobilization of IL14m. for investment in the Dead Sea works by Koor Industries Ltd. was also approved.

Bank Leumi, Discount To Have NY Branches

TEL AVIV. — Both Bank Leumi and the Israel Discount Bank agencies in New York will become full-fledged branches following a decision on Wednesday of the New York State's Bank Commission. They will thus be able to accept deposits from the local public, and to carry out all bank operations.

Up to a year ago foreign banks were not allowed to maintain branches in New York State.

JAGS. — All eight occupants of two Jaguar cars died in a head-on crash in a narrow country road just outside the Cheshire town of Neston, on Wednesday night.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

	7/6	8/6
$ LINKED		
3½% Tavel 3	98½	98½
4½% Emudei 5	90½	90½
4% Def. Loan	100½	100½
4% Hous. Loan II	100½	100½
4½% " "	100½	100½
4½% P.E.C. 57/61	102	102
5% Nat'l Oil Co.	97	97½
6% R. Hay. III	101½	101½
6% Fert. & Chem.	108½	109½
Local Author. 55/58	108½	109½
Free Market Quotations	1/6	8/6
Housing Savings 60	97½	97½
Govt. L'n Short Term	98 30	—
Bank Leumi	138 8	—
Shikun (IL50)	93½	94½
ULA	161½	163
C.O.L. LINKED		
4½% Def. Loan	100½	100½
4½% Hous. Loan "A	100½	100½
4½% P.E.C. 57/61	132	133
6% R. Hay. III	106	106
Local Authorities 58½, 59½ & C.-o.-L. Linked	97	97½
5% Ind. Dev. Bank	99½	99½
5% Pal. Elect.	100½	—
6% Bank Leumi Invest.	100½	100½
ORD. & PREF SHRS		
P.E.C. Stock	814½	814½
4½% P.E.C. 2nd Pref.	677	672½
B'k. Leumi 'A' Ord. St.	174½	174½
Gen. Mort. B'k. (new)	120	120
Bank Leumi Inv.	80½	80½
Rassco Pref.	143½	143½
Otzar Hit. Hayshuvi: Registered	96½	96½
Bearer	96½	96½
Hous. Mort. Bank	144½	144½
Ellern Invest.	210½	210½
Africa Pal. Inv.	232½	232½
I.I.D.C. (new)	36½	36½
Ata Ord. 'B'	156½	156½
Moller Text.	153½	150
Phoenicia (Reg.)	111½	111½
Assia & Bej. Bro.	273	276½
Pal. Potash	455½	455
Dead Sea Foun.	370	367½
Teva	136½	134½
Pal. Cold Stor.	228½	225½
Paper Mills	171½	171½
Alliance	21 41	21 40
Delek	213½	213½
Delek 11/12	120½	121
Jordan Explor.	95½	95½
Nehushtan	133½	133½
Fert. & Chem.	115	114½
Dubek	127½	127½
ISRAB		
Is. Rassco Inv. Co.	104½	106
O E R D		
Lapidoth	372	371
Naphta	132½	134
Rassco (1960)	150	150
Shemen	98½	99½
Isr. Dev. & Mort. Bk.	143	143½

B: Buyers only; E: ex Div./Coupon

YESTERDAY'S TREND
Dollar Bonds Higher
Index Bonds Firm
Ord. Shares Irregular
AS REPORTED BY
UNION BANK OF ISRAEL LTD
Your Investment Advisors

Notice to the Public

6% DEVELOPMENT LOAN 1960 SERIES "D" (1965/74)

Notice to Holders of Bonds Linked to the Cost of Living Index and of Bonds Linked 50% to the Dollar and 50% to the Cost of Living Index

In view of the fact that the Consumers' Price Index for the month of April, 1961, as published by the Central Bureau of Statistics, does not include fruit and vegetables, the following decision has been taken and been approved by the Ministry of Finance:

Owing to the fact that the Index including fruit and vegetables last published amounts to 106.1 points whereas the basic index for this loan is 109.8 points, the State Loans Administration will effect payment of the half-yearly interest which falls due on 15th June 1961 at its nominal value.

Should a difference arise in the rate of interest payment after the publication of the Index including fruit and vegetables for the month of April, 1961, in accordance with the linking conditions of the bonds, payment of the difference will be effected as follows:

Registered Bonds:
To those holders whose names appear in the Register as at closing date, i.e. May 27, 1961.

Bearer Bonds:
To any person presenting the first coupon which will fall due following the final establishment of the difference.

BANK OF ISRAEL
STATE LOANS ADMINISTRATION

VACANCIES IN THE GADNA

The Department of Youth and Nahal of the Ministry of Defence announces vacancies for civilian instructors (men or women) in the Tel Aviv area (temporary places).

Qualifications are:
1 — Officers, Sergeants demobilized from the service in the Israel Defence Forces.
2 — High School Education.
3 — Experience in instruction of youth and of Gadna subjects.
4 — Perfect knowledge of English or French.

Candidates having suitable qualifications should apply in writing, enclosing curriculum vitae and giving detailed information, to the following address:
Ministry of Defence/Department of Youth and Nahal, Gadna Section — Hakirya, Tel Aviv.
The applications must be sent by June 15, 1961.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Gibori, 13 Haari, 23678.
TEL AVIV: Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Zaldnur, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 63851. Frankel, 28 King George, 23721. Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, 53064. **JAFFA:** Vita, 6 Bixth, 82973. **PETAH TIKVA:** Assuta, 21 Baron Hirsh, 9117710. **RAMAT GAN:** Alit, 4 Bialik, 72460. **HOLON:** Ribak, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 56-1566. **BAT YAM:** 45 Balfour. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HERZLIYA:** Karni. **HAIFA:** Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eylan, 4 Yohanan Ben Zachai, 31416. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lehem, 28437. Dr. Zerrad, 29 Jaffa, 23267. Dr. Serodio, 2 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Blass, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin. Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 31974. Dr. Hareven, 4 Epstein, 43281. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2486.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Abramovitz, 31 King George, 24762.
TEL AVIV: (until 7 p.m.) Dr. Shvaria, 17 Allenby, 34853. Bograshov, 60 Bograshov, 23809. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 46159. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 23503. **JAFFA:** Noga, near cinema Noga, 81936. (after 7 p.m.) Dr. Kulberg, 25 Allenby, 23535. Bilski, Disengoff Sq., 26349. Avrahami, 9 Erlanger, 23385. Yafe, 172 Ben Yehuda. Ziva, Hatikva Qtr., 23468. **JAFFA:** Noga, near Cinema [illegible] **PETAH TIKVA:** Havarkon, 24 Stampfer, 911958. **RAMAT YITZHAK:** Hatichon, 86 Uziel, 71985. **HOLON:** Ribak, Struma Sq. **REHOVOT:** Barak, 155 Herzl, 56-1566. **BAT YAM:** Atamaut, 75 Balfour. **NATANYA:** Geva. **HERZLIYA:** Dr. Zablutski. **HAIFA:** Pervaner, 27 Pervaner, 4073, Carmel, 159 Hanasi, 81743.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Eylan, 4 Yohanan Ben Zachai, 31416. Dr. Hameiri, 71 Beit Lehem, 28437. Dr. Zerrad, 29 Jaffa, 23267. Dr. Serodio, 2 Gan Rehavia, 27468. Dr. Zepler, 13/3 Shikun Sela, 2889.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Blass, 5 Shimshon, 25748. Dr. Garman, 25 Frishman, corner 30 Syrkin, Dr. Weiss, 73 Disengoff, 27027. Dr. Mahler, 59 Arlosoroff, 51300. Dr. Simon, 43 Keren Kayemet, 31974. Dr. Hareven, 4 Epstein, 43281. **HAIFA:** Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2486.

מכון חרי פישל לדרישת התלמוד ומשפט
התורה בירושלים

Harry Fischel Institute for Research in Jewish Law

announces with deep regret and sorrow the passing away in New York of the beloved and unforgettable

Rebecca F. Goldstein עי"ה

daughter of the late renowned

Harry and Jane Fischel ז"ל

a great woman in Israel. May the memory of her unusual spirit and blessed deeds comfort her husband, our President

Rabbi Raphael Herbert S. Goldstein שליט"א

her daughters, sons, sisters and the entire family to continue the great work for Torah, Zion and Israel.

The trustees, fellows and employees of
MACHON HARRY FISCHEL, JERUSALEM

SCHOOL OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
ASSAF HAROFE HOSPITAL, ZRIFIN
ANNOUNCES
the beginning of registration
for the Ninth Class, which will begin studies in September of this year.
Candidates (male or female) will be accepted who possess complete (12 years) secondary education, aged 18-30, who have completed Army service.
Interested persons should apply in person to the School's Registrar at Zrifin by July 31, 1961.

Invest IL 40,000
in most profitable expanding business, with full guarantee.
Write: "Business," P.O.B. 2598, Tel Aviv.

WINGATE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION
SEEKS

HOUSEMASTER:
Qualifications: fully qualified physical training instructor, graduate of a P.T. seminar, secondary education — pedagogic an asset. Experience in educational work with youth. Administrative capabilities. Living on the premises conditional.

GROUP COUNCILLOR:
for a one-year course in P.T. for teachers and youth instructors from African countries.
Qualifications: Secondary school education — pedagogic an asset. An excellent knowledge of English. — Experience in youth work. Living on the premises is conditional.

Handwritten applications with full curriculum vitae should be sent prior to June 15, 1961, to the Wingate Institute, Dour Sak Na'al, Tel Aviv.

General Mortgage Bank Ltd.
3 Rehov Ahuzat Bayit, P.O.B. 60, Tel Aviv

Reduction on Repayment of Loans

Borrowers who received their mortgage loans from public sources till December 31, 1960, are entitled to a reduction of 10 per cent on the balance of the principal if they repay all of their loans now, or on each of their loans if they received several loans.

The reduction will not apply to partial repayment of loans, unless payment exceeds IL1,000 on account of the principal. This offer will remain in force until June 30, 1961.

Details are obtainable in writing or orally at the bank's offices in Tel Aviv, every day (except Fridays) between 8.30 a.m.—12 noon; or from bank representatives: Jerusalem: Every Tuesday at Bank Leumi Le'Israel B.M., Jaffa Rd., between 9.30—12. Haifa: Every Sunday at Bank Leumi Le'Israel B.M., Rehov Yona Branch, between 8.30—12.

PARIS LETTER — By Maurice Carr

MANY MORE BRIDGES TO CROSS

PRESIDENT Kennedy clearly means to take the shortest possible road in his quest of new, safer frontiers for peace. All the same, he deemed it proper, on his way to Vienna, to stop off in Paris.

As he rode into town, standing up in an open automobile, with President de Gaulle seated at his side, there were cheers and handclaps from hundreds of thousands of Parisians lining the streets. Along the Boulevard St. Michel, groups of Sorbonne students exchanged smiles and waves of the hand with the chief executive of the United States, familiarly, as if he were one of them. Like them, he looked young, informal, gay and yet preoccupied, too, as though on the eve of a stiff exam.

When the motorcade crossed the Seine by the St. Michel bridge, Kennedy, with a characteristic eager uptilt of the head, took in a glimpse of the Notre Dame cathedral. The thought may have crossed his mind — he later put it into words at a state banquet — that Paris was already the monumental capital of Western civilization before the Mayflower ever set sail for America.

At the same moment de Gaulle, appearing unusually grim, heavy in years and stony-grey like a medieval gargoyle, glanced in the opposite direction at the Palace of Justice. Behind its massive walls, that day, ex-Generals Challe and Zeller were being tried for sedition. In the weeks to come, other — lesser — leaders of the Algiers mutiny of last April would here be brought to justice. It must have struck de Gaulle with a stab of pain — though he would sooner bite his tongue off than speak of it any more — that the treachery of his army had spoiled this encounter of his with Kennedy.

Western Alliance

Why had the new American President come? He was anxious, before seeing Premier Khrushchev, to tighten up the Western alliance. One of its weakest if most vital links was Gaullist France, which urgently needed to be set right. Something had to be done about the unproclaimed but effective strike in which de Gaulle was engaging. The Americans had been obliged to withdraw ther strategic bombers from French airfields. They were not permitted to stock nuclear weapons or build rocket-launching bases on French soil. French air and naval forces were no longer integrated with N.A.T.O.

De Gaulle was insisting that Paris be treated by Washington on an equal footing with London, and be allowed to share control of the atomic trigger. Understandably, he was loath to entrust his country's fate to the wisdom or otherwise of senior partners. His price for full cooperation was full recognition of Great Power status for France.

Just when his claims were beginning to compel earnest consideration, they were turned to ridicule by the Challe uprising. A nation whose military leaders dabble in *pronunciamientos* cannot be taken seriously, especially if its inner rifts remain irreparably deep.

While de Gaulle sat cloistered with Kennedy in the Elysée Palace, the proceedings in the Palace of Justice revealed, as never before, the gravity of the moral wounds that France has suffered in the Algerian tragedy.

A few months ago, in these same precincts, at the hearing of the January 1960 barricades case, the dock had been occupied by a score of downright fascists, headed by Lagaillarde. Two-score notoriously Vichyite lawyers flung insults at de Gaulle and his regime, unrestrained by complaisant magistrates whose countenances were a Daumier-like study in forensic obtuseness. The impression was ugly, but not over-depressing. Here, one felt, was a cheap sideshow set apart from the main spectacle of liberal France.

Conflict of Conscience

The trial of Maurice Challe — his fellow-accused André Zeller was merely a pitiable onlooker — was on an altogether different level. Challe is no hooligan thirsting for power. There are clever gangsters who deal in nationalism as a more profitable commodity than, say, dope or the white-slave traffic. Challe is not one of those pseudo-patriots, some of whom, however, were able to pervert him sufficiently to use him as a respectable shield for their sinister designs.

Challe is the victim of an unresolved conflict of conscience. On the one hand he recognizes that the army should be the servant, not the bully, of the French nation, most of whom want the war in Algeria ended, the sooner the better, no matter how. On the other hand, he is convinced that abandonment of Algeria would be a betrayal not only of the European settlers and pro-French Moslems in that unhappy land, but also of major French interests and of the Westerm cause as a whole.

He disapproves of, or rather fails to understand, Gaullist policy. Also, he lacks respect for the Gaullist regime, which, he reckons, having been swept into power by a disobedient army, may well be swept out again by the same means.

In the procession of generals and colonels who came to the witness stand to state how and why they had remained loyalist, the explanation, almost invariably, was that they considered the mutiny not reprehensible, but ill-planned, there was one officer who put his finger on the crucial point! "In May, 1958," he said, "the army, by being obstreperous in Algiers, was able to push over the Fourth Republic, because there was neither willpower nor authority in Paris. Today there is both willpower and authority in Paris, and any act of subversion is foredoomed unless it can directly seize the levers of government."

Put more simply, three years ago the French people were so disgusted with the ditherings of their leaders that they were not ready to fight in defence of democracy. At present, it would take a civil war to overthrow the Gaullist Fifth Republic. Challe's adventure was condemned to failure when he determined, as he emphasized in his appeals to his brother officers, to "shun fascism and racialism" — although only by resort to such foulness could he hope to impose the will of the *Algérie française* zealots on the majority of the French people and of Algeria's Moslem population.

Challe resisted the urgings of Poujadist ex-General Salan to mobilize fascist mobs. Rather than commit himself to protracted dirty work, Challe realizing too late how things stood — preferred a swift clean fiasco. This earned him the indulgence of the prosecutor, who would not have Challe sent to the firing squad. Hence the relatively mild sentence, 15 years' hard labour for high treason, pronounced by the presiding judge.

French Grandeur

In grief and joy alike, the French know how to do things with pomp and circumstance. The Challe-Zeller trial was conducted with exquisite courtesy and tact — so much so that all the more sordid facts of life were passed over in silence — in a setting of luxurious beauty. The court-room was good enough for a king to set his throne, with its majestic dimensions, the rich wooden panels, *fleur-de-lys* patterns and oriental tapestries decorating the walls, and the oh so lofty carved, gilt ceiling with its painted nude with such magnificent breasts, strong hips and slender waist.

Meanwhile, de Gaulle was overwhelming John and Jackie Kennedy with sumptuous receptions, the crowning glory of which was a candlelight dinner in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles Palace followed by a ballet *divertissement* in the Louis XV theatre.

It may be taken for granted that de Gaulle did not press here and now for acknowledgment of France's grandeur. It will become a reality, and the long-standing malaise of the army will be dissipated, when he at last settles the Algerian problem satisfactorily, that is, after reducing the *Algérie musulmane* fanatics as well as the *Algérie française* extremists to impotence. Until then, America will keep to itself its atomic secrets and France will hold aloof from N.A.T.O. From now on, though, Kennedy will consult more often with de Gaulle, whose personal genius he fully esteems.

As for de Gaulle, after careful scrunity, he came to appreciate Kennedy's keen intelligence, open mind and courageous resolve to tackle, not evade, the existing threats to human survival.

It was with the veteran French statesman's blessing that the youthful United States President left for the Austrian capital to try and start a new chapter in world history, entitled "Peace."

Affectionately, wistfully, de Gaulle took leave of John and Jackie Kennedy. Perhaps as the American motorcade was re-crossing the Seine — it will have many more bridges yet to get over — de Gaulle was musing how dearly he himself would have loved to pursue that epic peace mission, given the power that lies behind Kennedy and the years that, if all goes well, stretch ahead of him...

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

THE P.M.'s JOURNEY

POINTING to the glaring difference between the Prime Minister's talks in Washington and London, on the one hand, and France on the other, where none other than General de Gaulle himself referred to Israel as "our friend and ally," accompanied by hints of continued aid in security fields, **Ha'aretz** (non-party) maintains that as continued physical existence is the prime concern of the State of Israel, it is only natural for us to eschew the advocated thesis of non-identification and take shelter under the wings of a great Western power no matter how high the price. **Haboker** (Liberal) feels that the matter of the European Common Market, in which France holds a central position, should be regarded with special importance. It appears from reports, that France is prepared to back Israel's candidacy and we are interested in having details on the terms under which Israel can join it. Asserting that the left-Marxist parties, Mapam and Abdut Ha'avoda, have been waiting, stop-watch in hand, for the time when France would come to terms with the Arabs and feel free to turn her back on Israel, **Herut** writes that it is precisely during the Evian talks presaging an agreement on Algeria, that General de Gaulle found it opportune to refer to us as friend and ally. There are a number of indications of the deepening of friendship between us. **Herut** has persistently advocated continued amity with France in times of stress.

Ma'ariv rejects the imputation that Mr. Ben-Gurion set out on his trip with his eye on the local election campaign and adds that beginning with Canada, and ending with France, the journey has been crowned with success. Those who are dissatisfied with the inconclusive talks with Mr. Kennedy, should remember that not much could be achieved in the short time dedicated to this conversation which was really a mutual pulse-feeling, aimed at giving both parties an idea of where each of them stood with regard to the Middle East.

To **Davar** (Histadrut), it appears as though the Soviets intend to punish Nasser in their own way for his persecution of Communist agents, which, by the way, has been going on for a number of years, by extending him more military and economic aid and thus making him more dependent upon them for the second phase of "Soviet-Egyptian friendship." If the West desires to help Nasser out of the jam now that he has fallen foul of Moscow, it should stipulate his abandonment of his policy of aggression as a condition. **Hatzofe** (National Religious) speculates as to whether the Moscow-Cairo scrap indicates a Soviet admission of its mistake in wooing Nasser or whether it points to a change in Russia's Middle East policy.

ELI — By Meir

"Eli says the phrase 'getting you coming and going' had no meaning for him until they introduced the stamp tax and the turnstiles at Lydda Airport."

Greek Drama at Givat Ram

'Hippolytus' at Hebrew University

SITTING on the smooth stone benches of the Hebrew University Amphitheatre at Givat Ram on a hot, breathless night, waiting for the performance of "Hippolytus" to begin, we found ourselves thinking of the old Amphitheatre on Mount Scopus. However effective the new open-air theatre, with its simple circular stage so useful for a theatre in the round," it cannot compare, we thought nostalgically, with that dramatic semi-circular platform with its Greek colonnade standing out stark and classic against the backdrop of the hills of Moab, towards which the breeze from the west always wafted the music or the voices.

We were brought back to the present when a Greek statute, seemingly carved into a rock high on the hill overlooking the stage, suddenly sprang into prominence as an orange-chitoned Aphrodite began her prologue. On the wall above the stage, were grouped the noon-struck Hippolytus and his four comrades, while just beyond the first rows of the audience, a white-robed and virginal Artemis stood motionless against a tree. The "Hippolytus" of Euripides, origin of Racine's great "Phedre," had begun.

Full Circle

There was something symbolic about this first Greek play to be performed by the Hebrew University's Drama Group. The original Greek of Euripides is today a dead language. The Hebrew of the Bible, in which it was presented in Jerusalem (in the translation by Dror Oron) is a living tongue. The wheel of history had turned full circle.

The play was produced by Harvey Grossman of the University's School of Drama. In his foreword to the programme, the producer explained that he had not attempted to imitate the supposed surface of a Greek theatrical ritual, but to search for the motivations of that ritual, its cause and meaning. Mr. Grossman's excellent intentions were perhaps not fully realized, but his production was effective and it was well costumed by Maskit. By making full use of the surrounding terrain and the opportunities afforded by the circular dais, the producer made up for the somewhat amateur standards of his actors and the irritating placement of the microphones.

Commendable Effort

Nurith Moshkowitz neither looked sufficiently regal nor possessed the emotional ability to make Phaedra the tragic creature that she was, caught through no fault of her own in Aphrodite's curse and seeking suicide as the only honourable way out of her dilemma. Nor did Hippolytus (Yonatan Dubossarsky) convey the sense of outrage that a devotee of Artemis would have felt at the passion of a love-struck woman who was at the same time his stepmother. Only Theseus (Uri Pfeffer), the Nurse (Hedva Rabinson) and one of the five women of Troezen seemed to be more than lay figures.

Nevertheless, one hesitates to be too critical of an effort for which all Jerusalemites must be grateful. The Drama Group, assisted by the University Orchestra (conducted by Zohar Nieman) gave us not only an unusual evening, but made a significant contribution to the growing role of the Hebrew University as the intellectual centre of the Capital. It is to be hoped that Mr. Grossman and his players will not be satisfied with this one performance. We look forward to further productions of classical drama in the Amphitheatre on Givat Ram.

F. D.

Readers' Letters

THE TRIAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I came to this country at the age of 15. I had spent two-and-a-half-years in a Nazi concentration camp, where I had lost my parents and grandmother within 10 days, and I had changed my name three times before I finally came to Palestine. That was July 1944 and a time when the slaughter in Europe was still in full swing.

I have heard Mr. Hausner unroll the tragedy of the Jewish people in an opening speech that could have moved stones to tears. I have found bits of my own story in the tales of some of the witnesses on the stand, and I have been thankful to all of them for the expression they have given to what I too have kept within me for so many years. Then I listened to Mr. Brand's testimony and heard him cry out yesterday against those who would not believe or listen to him in 1944 — and my story was complete.

In July 1944, I was the first member of our family to get out of that hell, and with everything still fresh in my memory and the eagerness of a child of 15, I tried to tell what had happened to us. But some of my closest relatives, who had been here since the middle and late 'thirties, would not quite believe or listen to my story. I still remember the incredulous and impatient looks with which they, and so many of their friends, half-listened to me at the beginning until they told me bluntly to stop these horror tales and forget about them. It cannot be helped, they explained, it only upsets the normal tranquillity of everyday life and people do not like that — something like: "Let me have men about me that are fat." After several weeks of the Eichmann Trial, one of them has now asked me: "In what kind of concentration camp were you, actually?"

Many people must have been shocked to hear of it in Mr. Brand's testimony yesterday, and I experienced the same shock 17 years ago. Maybe I should add here, that if it had not been for the wonderful understanding by the people of the school in Jerusalem which I later attended, I might not have overcome it.

Yours, etc.,
T. S.

(Name and Address Supplied)

Tel Aviv, June 1.

INCONSIDERATION

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The banality of Egged's Public Relations Department's reply to Mr. Kahn's complaint about baggage stolen in Beersheba from an Eilat-bound bus (your issue of May 10) can only aggravate the situation. Egged seeks refuge in the conditions printed on the back of a ticket, completely ignoring what is, perhaps, the most serious point of Mr. Kahn's letter — the inconsiderate attitude of the driver.

Yours, etc.,
MOSHE POSNER

Tel Aviv, May 10.

PEN FRIENDS

SHIAMA CHARAN LACVAISH, B.A., Sahukara Street, Badan, U.P., India, would like to correspond with Israelis whose interests are collecting stamps and photographs, travelling, badminton, knitting and sewing. He can write in English, Urdu and Hindi.

MARGINAL COMMENT

TO A FRENCH FRIEND

By Max Lerner

DEAR X, I wish I had been in Paris and Vienna with the Kennedy press party. It would have been good to exchange views with you and my other French friends while our respective Presidents were exchanging theirs.

To some Europeans perhaps President Kennedy may seem well intentioned but inexperienced, an "Innocent Abroad." I believe that historians will read him differently. I am certain it would be a mistake to underestimate the intent or importance of his trip.

If the talks with Khrushchev have failed, the world may be doomed to an uncontrolled and uncontrollable weapons race until Kingdom Come. If they have succeeded even partially, there will be more talks and a start will be made toward checking the missile spiral while the political struggle for the world goes on.

It is in this political struggle that you and European intellectuals seem to trust Americans least. Perhaps you have been defeated and conquered too many times to regard another defeat, this time at the hands of world communism, as catastrophic. Or perhaps the acid of neutralist indifference has eaten into European intellectuals, and some of you may wonder how much worse communism is than Americanism.

It is here that American innocence and earthiness may be of some avail. Americans are the prime target of world communism, yes, but that is not the only reason why they are leading the resistance to it. Mainly it is because their energies in building a new society of their own are too recent and urgent to have been worn away by a sophisticated indifference to its fate.

★

BUT we have not forgotten that we are largely the children of Europe. Our revolutionary humanism arose out of yours. The strange fact is that Europe gave rise to another revolutionary doctrine as well — that of Leninism, which today has betrayed its origin and become deeply anti-humanist.

That is why I saw in the meeting of Kennedy and de Gaulle something more than an effort to settle differences within the Democratic bloc. When the American leader met the greatest political figure in Western Europe, it was a meeting also of two humanist traditions.

Even with Europe as deeply split as it is, de Gaulle has talked constantly of creating a new European man. We in America have also boasted of having created a "new man," a new cultural type with world impact. For several centuries the two continents have grown in different directions. The time has come when we must grow and act together in relation to what is happening on other continents.

The nub of the struggle for the world is that the Russians and Chinese are striving to reach the intellectual elite of the undeveloped and uncommitted societies and use them as leverage for world conquest. In the past the French and British did a good deal to reach these elites — a good deal but not enough, and some of it wrong. The Americans have just about begun, and we will be making our own mistakes.

★

HERE surely is where the humanist traditions of Europe and America can join forces in bringing to birth another great humanist tradition in the undeveloped world. There are universities, technical schools, cultural centres in Europe and America. There are teachers, scientists, newspapermen, scholars, writers, artists, lawyers and linguists. Why can they not be used as parts of an overall working organization—not a military NATO nor even an economic union, but a cultural union which will reach the culture-carriers of the new revolutionary nations?

The resources are available, and I am convinced that the young creative people of England and France, of Scandinavia and Italy and Germany, would find a new exhilaration in an effective world role for their talents. The people are there. The matter of organization is hard but not impossible. The question is only whether the will to do it is there.

When you saw President Kennedy, I hope you thought of him as expressing the somewhat naive but earthy and resolute energies of a people who almost stopped thinking of themselves as the New World, but have now remembered to remember.

New York, June 9.

French Street Names for French Carmel

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TWO neighbouring Haifa districts, Ramat Shaul and Kiryat Sprinzak, on the French Carmel, have been issued with French street names.

The main road leading to the two districts has been named the Road of France. In Kiryat Sprinzak, the four roads that have been completed have been named after Cremieux, the 19th century French Jewish lawyer and statesman; Jaures, the socialist statesman, pacifist and man of letters who was one of Dreyfus' champions; Rodin, the artist; and the Bastille. The Municipal Street Name Commission has a number of additional names ready when more roads are completed.

Ramat Shaul will now have Louis Pasteur, Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, Rabenu Tam (the French grandson of Rashi, the Bible commentator) and Kol Yisrael Haverim, the Hebrew version of Alliance Israelite Universelle, which would be unwieldy for correspondence purposes.

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● Designed for training of agricultural farm managers in developing countries, to be opened at the beginning of October of this year at the Agricultural Seminary. The course will last three months and those of its graduates who pass the examinations will be candidates for service abroad.
● Interested persons possessing secondary agricultural education or at least 10 years' practical agricultural experience, who know either English or French, are requested to apply in writing to the Training Administration, Hakirya, P.O.B. 11, Tel Aviv, by June 15, 1961.
● Preference will be given to candidates who in the past have held the position of farm manager on private or cooperative farms or in Kibbutzim or those having held similar positions.
● Candidates will have to pass an entrance examination and an interview by a committee prior to their acceptance.

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Convoy of ambulances transfers patients to new Hadassah Medical Centre outside Jerusalem.
Photo by Braun

Common Views at the Top

PRIME Minister Ben-Gurion is back from his fortnight's tour of Canada, the United States, Britain and France. Preliminary evaluations of the trip showed that the American and the European sections of the visit had each consisted of an easier part and a more complicated one. Mr. Ben-Gurion's trip to Canada has been official and most cordial and apparently brought out substantial agreement on many problems and friendly mutual understanding on others.

In the U.S. Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit was an unofficial one. As in Canada, the Premier's major objective was to obtain renewed assurance of American sympathy and understanding. The central subject of the talks, particularly with President Kennedy in his New York hotel suite, was apparently the question of the Arab refugees. With a major debate on the refugee question due at the forthcoming General Assembly and with the last Assembly having shown increased support for the Arab position, Israel has been actively aware of the problem. Much of the support of Latin American, West European and some of the neutralist countries still depends on the position taken by the U.S., France and Britain. The U.S., more than any other country in the West, is expected to present some new approach to the refugee question.

After his talk with President Kennedy, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion indicated that a large measure of agreement had appeared between Mr. Kennedy and himself on the refugee problem and that the President had put forward some suggestions which, if accepted by the Arabs, could form a basis for a solution. Hardly had Mr. Ben-Gurion's plane taken off from New York, however, when the State Department issued what amounted to a denial. While it seems that, indeed, there was no clear-cut and fully drafted American plan for a new approach to the refugee problem, it was inferred from Mr. Ben-Gurion's statement that America was considering some new suggestions. It appears that the American plan would not be put forward by the U.S. directly but through the Palestine Conciliation Commission. The three main points of such a P.C.C. proposal would be: a) Israel should declare its willingness to give part of the refugees free choice as between return and resettlement; b) another part of the refugees should be enabled to emigrate, mainly to North and South America; c) the remainder of the refugees should be settled in Arab countries.

When Mr. Ben-Gurion met British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in London, the question of refugees was apparently again among the topics. However, some other issues were discussed too.

After his meetings in Downing Street (including one with Foreign Secretary Lord Home) Mr. Ben-Gurion was asked whether he was satisfied with his talks. His somewhat unusual reply by diplomatic criteria was "more or less." Later reports indicated that Mr. Ben-Gurion had found the British statesmen rather non-committal on the refugee question.

One of the highlights of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to Britain was his cordial meeting with Sir Winston Churchill, whom Mr. Ben-Gurion calls the greatest statesman alive today. During the week-end the Prime Minister retired to a small inn in Weston-on-Green near Oxford.

Cordiality in Paris

THERE was no trace of a non-committal attitude or of disagreement, however, in the statements about the last stop of Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit — Paris. Although this too was unofficial, there were plenty of official receptions and meetings — all with the pomp and ceremony of an official visit. Mr. Ben-Gurion met President de Gaulle twice and later saw Premier Debre. The cordiality and the statements made by the President were of the utmost significance. In a toast at an official luncheon he gave in Mr. Ben-Gurion's honour, he raised his glass "to Israel, our friend and ally." President de Gaulle also pledged France's solidarity and support which was held as an assurance that security aid to Israel would continue.

It is perhaps characteristic of the special nature of the relations between the two countries that in Paris Mr. Ben-Gurion apparently did not find it necessary to discuss in detail some of the questions about which he talked at length with the statesmen in the other three capitals. Observers who have accompanied Mr. Ben-Gurion on previous visits to France noted that the atmosphere this time was even more outspokenly cordial than before. They pointed out that France's attitude toward the Arab countries and particularly towards President Abdul Nasser has by now ceased to be the major factor of community of interest between France and Israel; by now the amity between the two nations is clearly based on a mutuality of fundamental ideas and on common views about the role of the West in the Middle East.

Storm in a Teacup

ISRAEL's arms exports became the topic of serious political controversy. What began with an unobtrusive report last week in the "Observer," four lines in the middle of a small item on an inside page of the usually reliable London paper, quoting a "German diplomatic source" in Lisbon as having disclosed that Israel-made Sten submachine guns had been sold by West Germany to Portugal to be used in Angola, was enough to induce five parties, from Herut to the Communists, into new political turmoil.

Soon the report was firmly denied by the Bonn Ministries of Defence and Foreign Affair. It now appears that the Portuguese Government itself had denied them at a much earlier stage. But these denials had already missed the fast-moving train of pre-election party reaction.

The maintaining of a sufficiently large local arms industry poses several serious problems, one of which is the intricate question of the need for continuous Israeli arms exports to keep this industry at a fairly profitable economic level. The principle of linking local arms production to sales abroad has been accepted by most parties, coalition and opposition like, and since for the past two years each new transaction has been subject to prior Cabinet approval, it is to be assumed all current sales have been authorized.

But because of their very nature the deals are kept secret until a newspaper leak occurs somewhere.

The "Observer" report thus provided the opportunity to air once more the question of Israel's relations with Germany, particularly with regard to the export of small arms. But even the spokesman of the Liberal Party, former General Zionist opposition leader Elimelech Rimalt, had to admit this week in the Knesset that his party was and is in agreement with these arms deals as part of a broader international alignment which is of great importance for the security of the State.

Slightly embarrassed by the foreign denials of the German-Portuguese deal with Israel-made arms, the spokesmen of the five parties, Herut, Liberals, Mapam, Ahdut Ha'avoda and the Communists, could only try to re-hash the debate on an issue that had been clearly settled two years ago, and to make it a bit more topical they also inserted accusations of "Israeli assistance to colonialist powers." But here too the Cabinet had forestalled its would-be opponents by adopting a clear-cut decision last Sunday that "Israel will not sells arms to any state from which they are likely to be transmitted to a third state," also providing for specific restrictive clauses to that effect in any arms sale contract. The Government also clearly went on record by stating that no arms would be sold by Israel to a "state which is fighting to maintain colonial rule."

Having built up an efficient small-arms industry on patented designs during recent years, Israel has become quite sought-after for these arms by many foreign countries. But more requests for such arms purchases were turned down last year than accepted, mainly for political reason's, in view of Israel's precarious international position.

It was a real "storm in a teacup" and the entire issue died down as soon as the Knesset decided unanimously to refer the matter to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

The Turn of Eichmann

THE first main stage of the Eichmann trial was completed with the conclusion of the prosecution today and the second stage will begin on Monday, June 19, when Adolf Eichmann takes the stand to testify on his own behalf. Next week the court will recess, at the request of Eichmann's defence counsel Dr. Robert Servatius to allow him breathing space to better prepare his case. In addition, Dr. Servatius will be further helped during the week of June 19 when only one session will be held daily (in the morning) for approximately eight days, the period the German lawyer believes he will need to conduct his defence. When the prosecution begins its cross-examination, the court will resume both morning and afternoon sessions.

The prosecution has racked up an impressive array of statistics. In its 70 sessions, it has presented 100 witnesses and 1,330 documents. The prosecution took nine weeks to present its case, within the time limits it set for itself.

The defence is expected to concentrate a great deal on fighting, or explaining, the documents submitted, and to submit "counter documents" of its own. It will also try to tear to pieces the evidence of those witnesses who claimed they actually talked to and saw Eichmann in action, and is expected to ignore the other witnesses, whose agonies materialized from the dry Gestapo orders issued in Berlin. Apparently the defence has not been able to find any witnesses willing to come to Israel to testify, and has to depend on interrogation and depositions before German, Austrian and Italian authorities.

But there will be no limiting of the prosecution's cross-examination which will have a dual function: proving the guilt of one man, Eichmann, and clarifying history. No matter what the measure of Eichmann's guilt or innocence, there can be no doubt that he was a central figure in the history of the Holocaust. His "explanations" of the actions of his superiors and subordinates may throw a new sharp light on the terrible events.

End to Exit Permit

IN 1948, when the War of Liberation was still in progress, emergency regulations were promulgated requiring anyone who wished to leave the country to obtain an exit visa. The aim was to ensure control over departures from the country, and no one questioned the security motive of the regulations. They were periodically extended by law, the Minister presenting the bill each time explaining that the exit visas were still required for security purposes.

Three months ago the Interior Ministry spokesman announced that a bill was being prepared abolishing them. The necessary security could be taken care of through proper control of passport issuance and at points of departure. This week Mr. Shapiro presented the bill to the Knesset, and after a brief debate it passed its first reading. It will undoubtedly pass its second and third readings next week — the last of the Fourth Knesset.

But for years there has also been a fiscal aspect to the exit visa. In 1952 the exit visa fee was IL1; by 1959 it had jumped to IL40. The amount charged bore no relation to the cost of the service involved, and it was frankly stated that this was a source of revenue. The importance of the fiscal aspect was again indicated this week, when the effective date of the exit permit repeal become known. The repeal would not be effective, under the Government's bill, until October 15 — that is until after the travel season. The exit permit fee, which yielded IL1.7m. last year, was expected to yield at least as much this year.

Overtime Sitting

The Knesset sat overtime on Tuesday — until midnight — going through the 60-odd minority amendments to the Bar Council Law, the bill that was responsible for the cancellation of the Knesset sessions one day last week. The bill was patched up sufficiently to overcome the objections of the Bar Association, and will go through its third reading next week.

On Wednesday, a number of motions for the agenda and private members' bills were discussed. But with the Knesset due to call it quits next week they had an air of unreality about them. For even if they were referred to committee, no real action on them could be expected at this stage. One of the motions dealt with the question of mission schools. The Minister of Education, Mr. Abba Eban, agreed with Mr. Menahem Porush of Agudat Yisrael that missionary schools did not impart Jewish or national values. But where Mr. Porush advocated a law against missionary activity, Mr. Eban thought this undemocratic. He would, however, lend support to any plan to persuade Jewish parents to shun the mission schools.

(See Conversions Denied, P. 8)

Deadly Display

ONE did not need the eye of a trained military observer to appreciate the achievements of the Armoured Corps that were displayed during the war games somewhere in the South last week.

The tanks made a show that was unprecedented in terms of quantity or quality. But perhaps the most significant spectacle of all was the human element, keeping the vast, horizon-wide spread of machinery rolling in a smooth routine under conditions taxing men and machines alike to the utmost.

There was a deadly rhythm to this display, all the more convincing because of its uncanny efficiency and precision. They were two forces involving hundreds of machines and thousands of men, trying to outwit and outmanoeuvre each other.

The atmosphere of grim reality which is difficult to maintain even in "live" war games was all there, down to the last detail. The men, traditionally cursing the blanketing dust and heat that turned the water in their canteens into a lukewarm mud sauce, had the dust wafted into their mouths and nostrils, covering everything with a light-grey mask of powder streaked white by their perspiration.

The conclusions to be drawn from all these efforts will probably be reserved for a selected few. But as far as the rank and file are concerned there are a few obvious angles to draw comfort from. In face of the consistent efforts of our neighbouring countries to out-equip and out-train us in their open anticipation of a third round, the Army is doing all but "resting on its laurels." It is this factor, and this alone, that may dissolve the thunderheads over the Middle East.

Hadassah Moving Day

TEN years ago a group including Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and the Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Dr. K. J. Mann, stood on a hill by Ein Karem near Jerusalem, and pointed to another hill. There, they said, would rise Hadassah's new Medical Centre, the biggest and most modern in the Middle East.

The giant Centre went up, was dedictated this year, opened shop this week. Hadassah moved departments there from its four hospitals in town — where they had been established in temporary premises for over a dozen years after the evacuation of Mount Scopus in 1948 — some 300 in-patients and over 1,000 members of the staff. To do this, from seven in the morning until just after midday it called in the Army Medical Corps which had 20 of its ambulances commuting in relays from town to Ein Karem and 150 of its stretcher-bearers on the job. The whole "Operation Moving Day" clicked with military precision.

A number of departments were left in town, until the Centre, where work is still continuing, is ready to receive them. The Nursing School had been moved two days earlier. What created a problem for Jerusalem itself was the transfer of the regular Out-Patient Department. This clinic had been heavily patronized. A bus to the Centre from town — a new route was laid on by Hamekasher — costs 22 agorot each way. Hadassah plans to open another of its neighbourhood health centres in town, but this will only treat light clinical cases, unlike the former town clinic which had 30 specialties.

For the 300 patients, including children, the transfer was like moving from the wrong side of the tracks to a better district; from cramped and improvised wards into bright, airy rooms, with a permanent cinemascope view of the Jerusalem hills and Ein Karem.

The Medical School wing of the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre is still far from completed. It is understood that the University has recently secured a IL3m. loan to continue building.

Who is a Jew? (Continued)

THE question of "Who is a Jew?" still continues to crop up in one form or another. The "problem" as regards two communities in Israel — the Karaites, mainly from Egypt, and the Bnei Israel, from India — has been dormant for some time but came into the news in recent days. It was not in dispute that they are Jews, but trouble has arisen from the Rabbinate on questions relating to their "personal status." Marriage and divorce are under the jurisdiction of the Rabbinate, civil marriage not being recognized in Israel.

At present, the Chief Rabbinate declines to give a ruling sanctioning marriage between a member of the Bnei Israel or Karaite communities with other Jews. According to the Chief Rabbinate, for generations rabbis and scholars have been unable to agree on whether the marriage and divorce proceedings within these communities had always been conducted in accordance with halukha. The Rabbinate makes no difficulties about marriage within these communities, or apparently even about marriages with members of other communities so long as the Karaite or Bnei Israel partner does not state he belongs to his community. As regards openly declared "intermarriage," the Chief Rabbinate leaves the decision to the Rabbinate of the locality concerned. The issue came to a head when in a number of places the local Rabbinate refused to sanction such marriages.

The Bnei Israel were incensed, as were the Karaites. President Itzhak Ben-Zvi himself, who has made a study of such communities as founder and head of the Ben-Zvi Institute for Research on Oriental Jewish Communities, published an article in a daily newspaper last Friday in which he maintained that the Karaites were Jews like all other Jews in the full sense of the word. He described the past halakhic argument within the Rabbinate community as "casuistry."

'Actions Committee'

The Bnei Israel community formed an "actions committee." While declaring that it was aware of the possible repercussions, it sent a circular to its community and synagogues back in India, calling for their support, and advised that further aliya of Bnei Israel be suspended until the matter is settled honourably. Copies were also sent in Israel to the President, the Prime Minister and the Chairman of the Jewish Agency.

The Bnei Israel community in Israel is said to numbers about 7,000. In India there are now about 15,000 to 20,000 Bnei Israel. This community which is largely observant, is centred in the neighbourhood of Bombay, and claims to have been in India for the past 2,000 years. According to Standard Jewish Encyclopaedia, edited by Dr. Cecil Roth, the Bnei Israel are ethnically Indian and their origin is unknown. "In the 18th century, their Jewish observance was at a low ebb, but they have since returned to a whole-hearted observance of Judaism," it states.

The Karaites are described as a Jewish sect rejecting the Oral Law. It originated in the 8th century in and around Persia where the Jewish community was not long established and did not accept the discipline of the Babylonica Gaonate. Later the Palestinian and Egyptian centres surpassed those of Persia and Babylonia, which partly "may be attributed to the lenient marriage regulations generally adopted in the 11th century," superseding the stringent rules laid down by the early Karaites. Since the Karaites do not hold the Oral Law sacred — yet in some points adhere more rigidly to the Biblical injunctions — their practical observances differ somewhat from those of the Rabbinite community.

As far as the State is concerned the Bnei Israel and the Karaites are no different from other Jews. These communities have played their part in the upbuilding of the country no less than others. Their demand is an end to what they declare is discrimination in "personal status" matters which embrace inheritance and guardianship as well as marriage and divorce cases.

Heat Wave From Cairo

A POLITICAL slant to the hot weather was provided by meteorologists earlier this week when, according to a literal translation of his words, "plenty of hot air from Egypt and the East in general" drove up the mercury to 42 degrees centigrade as far north as Gedera. Tiberias, Sdom and Eilat were their usual blistering selves with noontime temperatures a consistent forty-plus.

Meteorologically speaking, a barometric low over Western Egypt and a consequent influx of high temperatures from the east were the main causes of our uncomfortable week. While there had been worse weeks on record this early in the summer, this spell was definitely "unseasonal." On the other hand housewives might find it turning out as a blessing in disguise as far as elusive tomatoes, and the spiralling prices of banana and early fruit varieties are concerned. There were hopes they would ripen quicker and fill the market again.

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Barter

Arab Hopes in State Department

THE quest for a united Arab stand on the Palestine problem is being intensified these days as a result of the series of letters sent by President Kennedy to the heads of state of three Arab countries. As a first indication of this, an Arab "summit conference" is to be held later this month in Riyadh between King Saud, President Nasser and King Hussein. Bahjat al-Talhouni, Jordan Prime Minister, implied in a press conference on Sunday that the purpose of the meeting would be to drawn up "a unified Arab plan that would guarantee a just solution to our Palestine problem and to other Arab issues..."

Few Arab observers are having any illusions about the outcome of the proposed conference, which is already handicapped by the fact that neither Iraq nor Lebanon — not to mention the other Arab League members — is likely to attend. The commentator of the Beirut daily "Al-Hayat" has bitterly pointed out that letters from President Kennedy were needed to make Arab governments aware of the refugee problem again. Since Mr. Kennedy's purpose for opening the subject anew cannot coincide with the original aim of the Arab states, the commentator goes on, "our governments will find in this incompatibility an easy way to wash their hands of the whole affair once again." ("Al-Hayat," June 4).

The Bottleneck

This offhand pessimism is based on past experiences and on the intricate nature of the problem. The trouble seems to be that the Kennedy letters ask in effect that the Arabs formulate a coherent attitude about the whole complex of issues called the Palestine Problem and make up their minds what precisely they wish to see done about the refugees. For this the Arab leaders, after about 14 years of mere talk and empty threats, are entirely unprepared. The main difficulty arises from the fact that in formulating their replies to the U.S. President these leaders will have to sound reasonably practical and businesslike and at the same time keep up appearances before their own peoples, whom they have been feeding on fantasies.

This is the Arab leaders' real dilemma. Not only would they not be able openly to suggest or accept a solution based on the return of a token number of refugees to Israel, but some of them have so involved themselves in promises and threats that they may be unable to settle officially even for the return of all the refugees. The "Al-Hayat" commentator quoted above finds himself at one stage envisaging the repatriation of a million Arab refugees, and argues: "Although these (refugees) will return to live under the rule of the enemy, it may, in the long run, be better for the (Palestine) problem that one million Arabs stay in Palestine than letting all her population become strangers and foreigners."

Kennedy-B.G. Talks

It was while the Arab leaders were speculating on the intentions of the American President and arranging a meeting to formulate their replies that news came of the talks between him and Mr. Ben-Gurion. The disclosure that a considerable measure of agreement about the refugee problem was reached in these talks came as an acute disappointment to the Arab press. Jordanian editors found the news so dumbfounding that they contented themselves with giving it prominence and abstained from comment.

It was therefore with great relish and comfort that the Arabs welcomed the statement issued by the State Department about the Kennedy-B.G. talks and the refugee problem. For one Arab commentator at least, the statement was "quite clear." First and foremost it made it clear that the talks between the American and the Israeli leaders were unofficial, that no decisions were taken, that no projected solution of the refugee problem was put before Mr. Ben-Gurion, and that no agreement was reached with him on the subject. This, the commentator went on, "put the Arabs' mind at rest."

Resuscitating the P.C.C.

Special interest was aroused by the reference contained in the State Department's statement to the work of the Palestine Conciliation Commission. Writing editorially, the Old City "Al-Diffa" said on Monday that the Commission "has done nothing since it was set up in 1948, and that probably the only thing it has accomplished is the establishment a few years ago of an office with a view to collecting statistics about Arab property in Israel. While implicitly welcoming Washington's attempt to revive the Commission, the paper pointed out that the Arabs had long since demanded that membership in this body — now restricted to the U.S., France and Turkey — be expanded and that the commission be "purged of states collaborating with the Jews." But this is not all. Asking that these demands be heeded, the paper then turns to the 1947 partition resolution and wonders why the State Department did not speak about the Arab state whose formation was envisaged in the Arab parts of Palestine. Talk about Arab lands and property in Palestine, it said, is not enough.

Cairo Keeps Busy

THIS preoccupation with the Palestine problem had relatively very little effect in Cairo, which this week found itself busy with major happenings. The state visit by Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, was made a great occasion, and the visitor given a hero's welcome. The political undertones of the visit were clearly concerned with relations between the new Republic

(Continued on Page VIII)

PELTOURS
TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT

Day	Hour	Carrier	To
SUN.	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
June 11	0650	EL AL	Zurich, London
	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
	0900	EL AL	Paris, New York
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1500	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Delhi, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo
	1745	BOAC	Teheran
	2245	EL AL	Teheran
	2330	EL AL	Johannesburg
MON.	0025	AIR FRANCE	Paris
June 12	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
	0700	EL AL	Athens, Paris
	0800	EL AL	Zurich
	0800	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London
	0945	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1530	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam, London, New York
	2020	EL AL	Nicosia
	2235	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London
TUES.	0700	EL AL	Rome, Vienna
June 13	0730	EL AL	Zurich, Brussels
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0810	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	0900	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	1015	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1045	KLM	Munich, Amsterdam
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
	1745	BOAC	Teheran
WED.	0700	EL AL	Nicosia
June 14	0800	EL AL	Athens, Munich
	0940	TWA	Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, New York
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London, New York
	0910	BOAC	Geneva, London
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1100	EL AL	Rome
	1200	EL AL	Istanbul
	1245	EL AL	Teheran
THUR.	0700	EL AL	Istanbul
June 15	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0910	ALITALIA	Rome
	1025	SABENA	Vienna, Brussels
	1030	BEA	Athens, Rome, London
	1300	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, London
	1530	EL AL	Athens, Paris, New York
FRI.	0600	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul
June 16	0645	TWA	Athens, Rome, Paris, New York
	0810	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	0900	EL AL	Rome, London
	0930	KLM	Rome, Amsterdam
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1030	EL AL	Nicosia
	1050	OLYMPIC	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1300	EL AL	Munich, Paris
	1330	EL AL	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
SAT. June 17	2235	CYPRUSAIR	Nicosia, Athens, London

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT

Day	Date	s/s	To
SUN.	June 11	ISRAEL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles, Gibraltar, New York
	" 11	PHOCEE	Venice
TUES.	June 13	HERZL	Limassol, Naples, Marseilles
	" 13	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Rhodes, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa
WED.	June 14	MARMARA	Larnaca, Mersin, Izmir, Istanbul
THURS.	June 15	ATHINA	Limassol, Piraeus, Brindisi
	" 15	ISTANBUL	Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona

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Spend your first and last night in Israel at

THE LIBERAL PARTY WANTS:

A National Health Service

The Rabbi And The Physician

This is a true story. It happened recently in Israel.

One day, a party known as "Poalei Agudat Israel" decided to join the Government Coalition. The Rabbi of Gur opposed this decision. As a result, some of the Rabbi's followers decided to leave "Poalei Agudat Israel" and to form their own organization.

In every progressive country, this would have been recognized as their right, and would bring them no harm. Not so in Israel.

The Mapai majority in the Histadrut decided to expel all the Rabbi's followers from membership in the Kupat Holim.

Nobody denied their many years' loyal membership in Kupat Holim or that they belonged to the Working Class. Nevertheless they had to go.

For when you change your Rabbi in Israel — you must also change your physician! (And sometimes — if you wish to change your physician you must change your Rabbi, or your political convictions.)

The Liberal Party declares that:

★ THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DEPRIVING

the citizen of his right to receive, automatically and unconditionally, suitable health services.
The Right to Health Services — as the right to work and to education — is one of the basic rights of the citizen.

★ THERE IS NO PRACTICAL JUSTIFICATION

for the existence of several Kupot Holim (Sick Funds). Israel has achieved national education, in spite of the very different conceptions that exist about education, but has not achieved a national Health Insurance — although there is no difference between "Marxist" and "Capitalist" Medicine, between "Religious" and "Non-Religious" treatment.

★ THERE IS NO FINANCIAL JUSTIFICATION

for the existence of several Sick Funds, which causes an enormous squandering of funds, duplication of administrative staffs and does not permit proper planning of clinics and hospitals. No wonder the cost of Public Health per capita is higher in Israel than in Britain or Sweden.

★ THERE IS NO MORAL JUSTIFICATION

for the existing situation, which makes the right to Health Services conditional upon professional, political or religious affiliations of the individual.

IT IS TIME FOR A CHANGE:

We Demand a National Public Health Service for All!

THE LIBERAL PARTY המפלגה
הליברלית

WAVE OF CONVERSIONS DENIED

Protestant Churchmen Baffled By Report

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

A REPORT of a, "baffling movement among Jews in Israel to embrace Christianity," purportedly presented to the current Church of Scotland Assembly by the Church's Jewish Mission Committee has created a minor stir among both Christian and Jewish religious circles here. The report was quoted in sections of the Tel Aviv press — which apparently drew on a story in "The Scotsman," of Edinburgh, — and only after several days had passed was discovered to be a storm in a teacup. The affair brought denials from the somewhat discomfited Protestant clergy here and had our inflammable anti-missionary crusaders up in arms. The clergy, and the Church of Scotland here in Israel, were indeed "baffled."

THE Rev. Tom Gibson, the youthful Minister of the St. Andrew's Memorial Church in Jerusalem, said "reports of a wave of conversion in Israel are quite exaggerated." The secretary of the United Christian Council in Israel, embracing 19 leading Protestant churches, the Rev. Maas Boertien, Reformed Minister from Holland, declared flatly that the report was untrue and harmful to improved Christian-Jewish relations. "There is no evidence of any substantial increase in conversions," said the Minister. "Such reports only feed the anti-missionary circles."

The Rev. Johan Snoek, Minister of the Church of Scotland Sea of Galilee Centre in Tiberias and also a Hollander, was no less embarrassed by what he called "wishful thinking." He promptly despatched an enquiry to Edinburgh, to the Secretary of the Church of Scotland Jewish Mission Committee, Rev. R. C. McKenna. The Committee operates in Scotland, Israel, and Budapest, which before the war had a large Jewish community.

This week Rev. Snoek received the reply: the part about the "baffling increase" had been quoted by the "Scotsman" out of context. It was actually a quotation from statements by Israeli rabbis that had been cited in the Committee's report.

The extent of conversions in Israel is virtually impossible to gauge for several reasons. There is exaggeration by both the small "free-lance" missionary groups (not affiliated to the U.C.C.) and by anti-missionary zealots but responsible circles on both sides acknowledge that it is on a very small scale. It is extremely difficult to break through the various unfounded reports on conversion among Jews, a touchy subject for historical reasons.

Missionary Methods

Now and then reports appear in the Israeli press of alleged improper missionary activity, such as working in poor immigrant quarters and holding out as bait material inducements like food parcels and free education. The U.C.C., which ranges from the Church of Scotland, the Anglican Church, Baptists, to the rather unknown Church of Nazarene (based on the U.S.), dissociates itself from such practices. Its member organizations are not "aggressively" missionary, but welcome an "honest open encounter between the religions," Rev. Boertien emphasizes. According to him, and to the Rev. Gibson, there is a genuine interest among Jews in Christianity. The pastors here regard as one of their main missions the achievement of better mutual understanding and relations between Christians and Jews. Similar sentiments are expressed on the Jewish side, by the honorary Secretary of the Committee for Interfaith Understanding in Israel and the World, Prof. R. J. Z. Werblowsky, of the Hebrew University. Also welcoming a "dialogue" between the religions, he sharply condemns proselytizing practices as "bribing the ignorant."

How many Jewish converts to Christianity are there then in Israel? The churches are unable to say, as are the Jewish authorities. Rev. Boertien hazards a rough guess of "up to 500." Officials of the Israel Ministry for Religious Affairs believe that this estimate is inordinately high. The Rev. Gibson, though in Israel for only six months, admits frankly that he has not come across any (till recently, he has been teaching in the Church of Scotland school in Jaffa).

Statistics are hard to come by in general, and in particular for converts to the Protestant Church, but it is no less difficult to obtain figures for conversions to the Catholic faith. There was no doubt an increase here a few years ago, brought about by the immigration of couples of mixed marriages from Eastern Europe, though the Christian partner, generally the wife, usually became Jewish. The Rabbinate is averse to such conversions for "the sake of marriage." Similarly, the children of these mixed marriages, in some cases, go to Christian schools. The attendance by Jewish children in Christian schools has inflamed the zealous bands of anti-missionary vigilantes. Today there are about 1,350 Jewish children in the country's 49 Christian parochial and missionary schools—out of a total enrolment of some 10,000 (figures are approximate, since there are no recent statistics). In 1959, there were over 500,000 Jewish children from kindergarten to secondary school age inclusive.

If there are charges of improper missionary "pressure" in some quarters, it is also said that pressure is applied to Jews against forsaking their faith. Converts are wary of professing their conversion because of possible material discrimination, it is said. This imponderable factor is impossible to measure, but it is generally admitted that it exists.

It is explained by the history of the Jews in the past 1,200 years. While today conversion might be largely a religious affair, in the past it was mostly a question of a member of a persecuted minority going over to the camp of the persecuting majority. The Jewish proselyte was looked upon as a deserter. This feeling has become so ingrained, even among non-religious Jews, that many thinking Jews believe it will take a few generations before the emotional reaction pattern adjusts itself to the objective situation. One can also attribute a similar historical reason to the Rabbinical authorities' lack of active promotion of conversion to Judaism. In the past, a proselyte was often an untrusted member among fugitive Jews. Yet Prof. Werblowsky, for example, thinks that the number of converts to Judaism is equal to, or exceeds, the number of Jews converted to Christianity, in Israel (the number of Jews becoming Moslems is infinitesimal). However, orthodox Judaism has developed a tradition against missionary activity, and in Israel, Liberal Judaism is virtually non-existent.

By and large, the Christian institutions in Palestine originated as missionary bodies. (St. Andrew's Church and hospice in Jerusalem, founded in 1930, "dedicated to the glory of God and to those who lost their lives, particularly in Palestine, in the 1914-18 war," served the Scots community during the Mandate, at which time there was generally a Scots regiment stationed in the vicinity.) But today, the Rev. Gibson says: "We don't go out distributing pamphlets—we have them for people who come to us. We present our case in a fair manner, without pressure." The Rev. Boertien declares: "We are against comparing the valuable side of one religion with a distorted picture of another."

It is sometimes said that Christian clergymen in Israel know little about Judaism, but both Rev. Boertien and Rev. Gibson spend much of their free time in studying Hebrew and Judaica. Rev. Boertien's children go to a Jewish school "since they ought to study in the language of the country they're living in." In the evenings he delights in reading the Bible in Hebrew together with his children.

The Greek Catholic and Greek Orthodox churches have not created any missionary problems as regards Jews, since they are socially very much bound up with the Christian Arab population and in taking care of its needs. Last August the Roman Catholic Church, though more outspokenly missionary, replied to charges by anti-missionaries with a denial by the Bishop in Israel, Msgr. Chiappero, that it engaged in active proselytizing propaganda. The R.C. schools have enrolled a number of children of mixed marriages, among others, which might be partly attributed to the standards of tuition offered by some of these (and other) Christian schools.

The U.C.C. was established four-and-a-half years ago by the Protestant churches in Israel. The World Council of Protestant Churches has a regional council here — the Near East Christian Council — but since it is based on Beirut, Lebanon, it cannot be in contact with the Israeli churches. Further, not all the Protestant churches in Israel belong to the World Council; e.g. the Baptists do not. The U.C.C. was therefore set up as an independent body, and it maintains good relations with the world body.

'MESSIANIST JEW'

A topical aspect of the "personal status" question has now come up in connection with the population census being conducted in Israel. In the census questionnaire the citizen is asked to state his affiliation by being given several to choose from, such as "Jew" and the other recognized communities. The combining of nationality and religion in the one term "Jew" produced questions in the Knesset. Because the Protestant community is not formally recognized as such, the Executive of the United Christian Council has suggested that Jews embracing the Protestant creed answer "Messianist Jew". Why should such Jews deny their country and nationality? the Council asks.

Learning Unionism — The New Way

By Philip Gillon

THIRTY-FIVE leading members of the labour movements in a number of African and Asian countries are at present in Israel at the Afro-Asian Institute of the Histadrut undergoing a crash course in trade unionism. An inspection of their arduous programme shows that it does not contain a single reference to barricades, capitalists, scab-baiting or defiance of police.

There was a time when it required comparatively little intellectual effort to be a trade unionist: all that the leader of the working class needed was a hatred of the capitalists, the affection of his fellows, the courage to put up barricades, and a head tough enough to withstand the truncheons of the Pinkerton men. Nowadays the toughness of the skull must be internal, because the intellectual effort demanded of a trade unionist is comparable to that required of a would-be doctor.

The course here includes industrial economics, labour economics, cooperative movements, manpower management, economics of development, social security, trade union studies, and something about the geography and history of Israel. It is a most arduous course comprising a total of 200 hours of theoretical instruction which began on May 17 and will continue until the end of August. The lectures are being given by Israel's most prominent labour leaders, economists, bankers, industrialists and professors.

In addition to these lectures in theory the participants in the course will engage in a considerable amount of practical work. The Afro-Asian Institute is working in close cooperation with the Labour Council of Tel Aviv and the participants will study the trade union of whatever industry is of particular interest to them. They will spend a considerable amount of time with the trade union secretaries. They will then move into the factories to analyse the activities of the workers' council of each particular enterprise.

Work on Farms

Included in the course are periods to be spent at a kibbutz, a *moshav ovdim* and a moshav *shitufi*, but these are only incidental and the main emphasis is being placed on industrial trade unionism. The first course organized by the Institute included both trade unionism and cooperatives, but this was not altogether satisfactory as it involved a splitting of interests.

Sixteen of the participants speak English and nineteen speak French. This has involved the arranging of parallel courses in the two languages. English-speaking participants have come from Ceylon, Singapore, Thailand, Nepal and the Philippines in Asia, and in Africa from Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Gambia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and South Africa. (The South African left his country for Tanganyika after Sharpeville and has come on the course from that country: he was a well-known trade unionist in South Africa.) The French group comes entirely from Africa and includes a contingent of eight from Congo. The others come from the Congo Republic, Madagascar, Senegal, Chad and the Ivory Coast. Further participants are expected to arrive daily.

All the students are prominent in the Labour Movements in their countries and include national trade union secretaries, regional secretaries and other key officials. The standard of education varies but most of the participants have had at least three or four years at secondary school and some have been to college. Most of them began as labourers but are now white-collar officials.

Participants were selected with care in order to ensure a minimum standard. They received scholarships from a special Histadrut Fund but paid something towards their travelling expenses. In Israel they are guests of the Histadrut and also receive small spending allowances.

Apart from actual programmes of study, great attention has been given to organizing social activities and recreation. There are regular dance, theatre and similar programmes. In addition, the Histadrut called on the Workers Councils of the various towns which are being visited by the students, and these councils are vying with each other to provide the best entertainment possible. Members of the Histadrut have been asked to entertain the visitors privately.

While it is hard work to be a worker, it is even harder to be a trade unionist in the modern world. But there are consolations.

Mr. M. Poujah of Sierra Leone getting advice on chickens from a young member of kibbutz Degania.

A 'Zionist Prisoner' Speaks

The Island Of Forgotten Men

By YEHUDA HAFFNER

"WRITE what you like, but mention no names, I beg of you." He said this in an emphatic, even desperate manner and, as if recalling some specific incident, adding: "It never does anyone any good to mention names."

We were standing by the rails of the Natanya promenade and, after casually throwing away the stub of a cigarette, I was amazed to see the man bend automatically to pick it up. Catching my eye, he stopped himself and apologized saying, "I must try and get out of this habit, but it is difficult after eleven years."

He explained: "I spent eleven years of hard labour in an island prison on the charge of hatching a Zionist plot against the state." So this was the reason for his pallid complexion and pinched features. "They interrogated me for ten months. Look at my hands." Half the fingernails were gone.

"No, I can't go back to teaching," he went on. "I tend to forget things and in any case my Hebrew isn't good enough, although I did learn a lot of grammar in jail." Seeing my look of surprise, he explained, "There was a Catholic priest in the cell next to mine who was a rabid anti-Semite but who knew his Hebrew grammar. During the midday break he would teach me. We had no paper so I used to write in the sand."

He told me that after his arrival in Israel six weeks ago, the Jewish Agency had sent him to a pension in Natanya for six months. "They say I need the rest, although I feel quite fit physically. It's just that I tend to forget things." He pulled a slip of paper with a Jewish Agency letterhead from his pocket. It read: "This is to certify that Mr..... was an *assir Zion*" (a person who had been imprisoned on charges of Zionist activity).

The man's need to unburden himself was obvious and I listened intently as he added jokingly: "Do you know what I do most mornings? I visit the library to read up old newspapers to try and catch up with those lost years. It's remarkable how much has happened during that time. My wife is studying at an Ulpan. She'll have to find a job and keep me for a while, I'm afraid. The children are staying with her parents near Natanya." And then, as though on an afterthought, he added: "You know my younger boy calls me uncle. He still can't believe I'm his father."

For the past 11 years he had worked 14 hours a day building sea walls around the island. "We were all political prisoners, except for a few generals. They fed us in a kind of way, though for three years we had no bread, from November 1956 to November 1959. We were given Indian corn instead, but were never told the reason for this punishment. I've only just found out why. It was because of the Sinai Campaign and the Hungarian Revolution. They took place in November 1956.

He then laughed and said, "What's the use, you'd never understand. How can anyone when surrounded by all this." He pointed to the beach below, to the laughing and playing children, to the people reclining on deck chairs with a general air of well-being.

"To think that only six weeks ago I was doing hard labour for a crime I never committed." He seemed bemused by the grotesqueness of it all, by the sheer irony of it. "The third year is the worst," he continued, as if still trying to excuse himself for stooping to pick up a cigarette end. "It is then that you stop trying to be human. You become a senseless being and things become bearable. No contact with the outside world, just work, and the pain of hunger. My wife never knew where I was, or even if I was still alive."

He took the cigarette I offered him, leaned against the rails and inhaled luxuriously. "Six weeks ago a guard came to my cell with a bundle of civilian clothes. 'Put these on and follow me,' he said." He stopped for a moment and watched the rising smoke from his cigarette as though mesmerized by its twisting ascent. Speaking in a low voice he continued: "I put on the clothes and was instructed to follow the guard. I was then taken to a police launch which brought me to the mainland. Here, a police car was waiting, and I thought I was being taken to another jail to testify against somebody. However, I was driven directly to the airport where I was commanded to sign a declaration saying that I had not been ill-treated and that I would not divulge certain facts about the prison. I signed and was handed a passport and some papers. Immediately afterwards I was escorted to a plane."

Turning, he looked at me and smiled. "Guess who was on the plane?" It was more of a challenge than a question. "My wife and two children, they were sitting there as large as life on the opposite seat. My wife did not recognize me. As for me, I felt nothing, nothing at all. When I told her who I was she fainted and the children, my two boys of 10 and 12, started crying and told me to leave their mother alone. She had had no idea that I would be on that plane. In fact she thought I was dead."

A woman accompanied by two boys called from the opposite pavement. "It's my wife," he explained. "I'd better be going." Taking my hand he said: "I talk too much, forgive me, but you know how it is." About to cross the road he turned once more and said: "I don't know whether Israel is really as beautiful as it seems to me now, but one thing I do know is that whenever I hear people complaining I remember the other forty of us still in that island jail." With a wave of his hand he joined his wife and children.

Youngsters' Anti-Semitic Reactions to Trial

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM. — ONE of Holland's most respectable dailies, the "Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant" published on May 8 a Letter to the Editor claiming that by demanding the death sentence for Eichmann Israel was merely giving expression to a primitive feeling of tribal vengeance. It was written by a 16-year-old boy who comes from a home — I happen to know both his parents — where certainly no anti-Semitism would be tolerated. The boy himself is the kind of an ethical adolescent who may in due course develop into a conscientious objector or become a clergyman, and who already today, at school, is one of the initiators of various campaigns to raise money for underdeveloped countries, etc.

Four days later, an article in the same newspaper wrote of a conversation with a 17-year-old Dutch boy who had probably never yet consciously seen a Jew but remarked to the writer: "The more I read about the Eichmann trial, the more unattractive the Jews become to me." This boy too, as the article remarks, comes from a home where he has certainly never heard any anti-Semitic remarks and studies at a school where any racial discrimination is opposed.

Commenting on this phenomenon, the "Courant" states that these are actually the instinctive reactions of persons who are reminded too much of the sorrow and injustice in this world and who, by some mental short-circuit, turn not against the perpetrators of this sorrow and injustice, but against their victims. The paper writes: "This boy cannot possibly be called an anti-Semite... But he is somebody — for which he may not be blamed at his age — who is accessible to the influence of instinct and resentment. If this accessibility is not counteracted later by reason and sentiment, anti-Semitism may very well be the result."

Results Queried

The "Courant" goes on to ask whether the Eichmann trial will indeed have wholly favourable results. "Knowing the unpreparedness of most people to react over a long period in the right manner to sorrow and injustice inflicted on others, we dare not answer this question with an unconditional 'yes.'

"This also raises the question whether publishing information about everything that happened during the war may not have the opposite effect on many unless it is accompanied by the right kind of commentary (and how many, even if this comment is given, take the trouble to read it?) This effect need not express itself merely in spite but — what is worse — in a dangerous kind of interest. To believe that fascist inclinations are counteracted by publishing books on the history of fascism is as great an illusion as believing that the sale of burglars' tools will reduce burglary.... By a horrible paradox, will this trial not incite the 'Hitler in us' — who need not be National Soicalist or anti-Semite — rather than stifle him at birth?"

Good Coverage

COVERAGE of the Eichmann trial in the Dutch press is very detailed and in most cases excellent. One may mention in particular the really first-class articles by the Dutch-Jewish lawyer and author, Mr. Abel J. Hertzberg, in the Roman Catholic, "De Volkskrant." Mr. Herzberg returned from Jerusalem at the end of April, but continues to publish articles on the basis of the detailed reports which he receives from Jerusalem.

In a few cases, however, articles have, at least in my view, been fairly hostile to Israel. A case in point is the coverage by Harry Mulisch, considered to be one of Holland's leading novelists of the younger generation and, incidentally, the son of a German non-Jewish father and of a German-Jewish mother; though he has never stressed his half-Jewish origin. Being not a journalist but a novelist, Mulisch has largely limited himself to giving rather hostile pen-portraits of some of the main participants in the trial, notably of Mr. Hausner, and to giving his own views which are both biased and based on ignorance, on a number of subjects.

Galilee Village Rehabilitated

By YEHOSHUA ASHNI

SELDOM have so many agencies devoted so much attention in so short a time to one small, out-of-the-way settlement—seldom have they achieved such signal success as in the case of the rehabilitation of the village of Birya, near Safad.

Birya has a long history of tribulations behind it. On arriving from Tripoli in 1949, the settlers wanted to be farmers. The Agency cared for them for a year, but their attempt, with primitive implements, to force a living out of the stony ground was unavailing.

At long last, about a year ago, a joint committee of the agencies concerned was set up.

The general manager of Amidar, Mr. Eliezer Peri, entrusted the structural rehabilitation of Birya to the Amat Binyan Company as a trial job, promising them bigger orders in the future if they carried out satisfactorily what was for them not a very attractive business proposition. The company began to see about the houses. The foundations were strengthened, the roofs and walls repaired. One room and a kitchen were added to every house (increasing the floor space from 18 to 23 sq. m.) Modern plumbing was installed. All this involved an outlay of about IL200,000.

Road Built

Through the efforts of the Labour and Interior Ministries, following the intercession of Mr Shlomovitz, Chairman of the Merom Hagalil Regional Council, a road was built (making possible the inclusion of the settlement in the mobile postal service), and the village connected to the power network. The Mayor of Safad, Mr. Hacohen, placed part of the town's drought-depleted water resources at Birya's disposal. The J.N.F.'s Inspector-for Galilee, Mr. T. Ashbel, upon instructions from the Director of the State Land Development Administration, Mr. Yosef Weitz, had the village lands made fit for fruit plantations. Strata of rock were blasted and bulldozed away to bare the underlying soil.

The rehabilitation of their village has given the people a tremendous uplift. They feel that their stubborn clinging to the place has not been in vain and go about beautifying their homes with renewed love.

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New Policies Needed for Bank of Agriculture

Aid to Farmers Must Help State Planning

By OUR ECONOMIC EDITOR

THE Israel Bank of Agriculture is one of our biggest credit bodies, in a class of its own within the country's banking system. At the end of 1959 it accounted for almost one-third of the aggregate amount of bank loans to the public according to the official figures, and its paid-up capital and reserves was almost double the combined own resources of the three big commercial banks. Since then its own means have further soared to IL54.3m. — as compared with IL31.6m. a year ago — but it has been overtaken in this respect by the Industrial Development Bank and its share in total bank credits in this country seems to have somewhat declined. Nevertheless, the bank's credit operations are still vital to the country's economy, and its central position in financing the agricultural sector remains unchallenged.

State Funds

It goes without saying that the Bank could not have attained its present stature without State funds. As a matter of fact, it was established in 1951 to serve as a major instrument for providing long- and medium-term credits to agriculture, with the State holding its entire common and deferred stock, while the small issue at 4 per cent preferred stock is held by three funds representing the major kibbutz organizations. The bank's board is composed of nominees of the Ministries of Finance and Agriculture and the Jewish Agency, as well as 12 members appointed to represent the various sections of the farming community.

Besides providing most of the bank's share capital — which has gradually been increased by allocations from the Development Budget — the State has also supplied the bulk of its deposits, which reached a peak of IL116m. a year ago. The last capital increase was, however, partly carried out by the conversion of Treasury deposits which dropped subsequently to IL99m. This last amount does not include the IL2m. of Cooley Fund loans put at the bank's disposal for financing farm buildings. Moreover, the bank is indirectly supported by the credit control which enables it to use part of the "directed credits" of the commercial banks. By the end of March 1961 these amounted to IL8m. Another substantial source of medium-term financing which the bank has tapped in recent years are the reserves accumulated by the Pension Funds and mainly administered by the Gmul company, but this accounted only for a fraction of its aggregate credit volume, which topped IL170m. by the end of March last.

The difference between the bank and its industrial counterpart, the IDBI, has emerged by now. While the latter has been deliberately conceived as a partnership between State and private interests with non-government shareholders in the majority on the board of directors, and with private funds — both loan and equity capital — heavily committed to the IDBI's credit programmes, the Bank of Agriculture remains a pure State institution, financed almost entirely from public sources, albeit managed by a panel representing mainly the interested farming community.

On the face of it, one could assume that this exclusive reliance on public funds has been made imperative by the low profit level in agriculture, which precludes the participation of private capital looking for higher yields, but this view does not seem to be borne out by the relevant facts. One can hardly maintain at this stage that private capital and private credits are not taking part in an agricultural development in this country, and while earnings may be low in some branches and some enterprises are operating at a loss, other branches have been rather profitable. It is common knowledge that many communal settlements and other farmers borrow substantial means on the "black" market at very high interest rates. The Bank of Agriculture itself charges interest rates ranging from 3 per cent to 10 (the shorter the loan the higher the rate), and its average rate has been about 5 per cent (while the average rate paid by it has been 4.4 per cent). That is of course much less than what most commercial banks charge, but less than 1 per cent less than what the I.D.B.I. charges, so that this cannot be regarded as a decisive difference.

Year's Delay

One could well imagine that the Bank of Agriculture too could raise substantial sums by issuing shares or debentures to the public in order to replenish its lending resources without much impinging on its credit terms. And one is tempted to ask whether such a course would not have been advisable, for instance, to smooth the conversion scheme, which was delayed by a full year because of the protracted negotiations with other credit sources, and was finally carried out in an unsatisfactory manner, with over one half of the IL20m. involved financed by loans spread over three to seven years only. Indeed, what could claim a higher priority than such a public financing programme, aimed at relieving the farm communities from an excessive interest burden? And one wonders whether a bank of such dimensions as the Bank of Agriculture could not provide adequate backing for an issue of say IL10-20m. But one could go farther and doubt the wisdom of aiming first and foremost at the lowest interest loans, instead of expanding the bank's credit volume, even though at a somewhat higher rate of interest, in order to bring a bigger share of the farmers' credit requirements into the scope of the Bank's operations and planning. However, running the bank as a State enterprise is at least partly a matter of deliberate policy.

The results of this policy may be illustrated from two angles. First, the bank's role as a provider of capital for agricultural development, substantial though it is, is less important than commonly assumed. According to the Bank of Israel estimates, total investments in agriculture and irrigation averaged IL190m. in the past three years. The bank's outstading loans have increased, however, only from IL104m. at the end of March 1958 to IL170m. in March 1961, i.e. by an average IL22m. a year. To be sure, part of the IL190m. — perhaps IL55m. a year — is invested in new settlements which may not yet qualify for loans according to sound banking principles; and the total also includes substantial amounts of investments in major water projects, afforestation, land conservation etc. But even when all this is deducted, the remainder is still a multiple of the means provided for the bank.

Private Capital

An outsider may be astonished to learn that agricultural investments financed by non-public sources (be it the farmers' own and borrowed means, private credits, investments in citrus, etc.) averaged IL50m. during the past few years, i.e. more than double the amount lent by the bank. What matters, however, is, that a large part of these investments are made without proper planning (in spite of all professions to the contrary) because planners are short of the credit incentive which may prove a decisive influence in many cases.

The second angle is the peculiar situation in which the bank has found itself pressed as a result of these circumstances, as illustrated by the following figures:

Bank of Agriculture loans	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61
		IL.m.	
For investments and housing	16.9	27.3	34.2
For working capital	22.1	15.1	40.1
For conversion and consolidation	5.8	5.7	11.5
Total loans	48.1	44.7	63.8

Contrary to its original purpose, the bank is thus mainly engaged not in directly financing investments, and thus helping to direct them, but in subsequently aiding farmers who have already spent the money according to their own wits. Moreover, the share of working capital and consolidation loans in total operations seems to be on the increase. Significantly, the aggregate total of the bank's investment loans over those three years was IL58m., while the aggregate of its own capital, Treasury deposits and Cooley Fund resources increased during that same period by a slightly larger amount. Instead of being instrumental in using shorter-term funds for financing long-term projects, the bank is steadily on the brink of using part of its long-term funds for providing urgently needed working capital and refinaneing past debts.

While the bank's financial policy may have been caused by external factors and vested interests, the reasons for some of its other attitudes are less obvious. This refers in particular to the bank's insistence — in spite of the circumstances described above — on an autonomous investment policy. Far from subscribing to the development policies pursued by the Ministry of Agriculture, which the bank might be expected to carry out, the bank appears to be highly critical of them, as evidenced by its comprehensive annual reports. Its last report, e.g., doubts the efficacy of schemes approved for consolidation of the hill settlements — such as the curb imposed on fruit orchards in other regions — and it suggests the establishment of several research farms that would blaze the trail for proper planning. As regards the dairy farms, the report states: "The official estimates concerning this industry's expansion are not convincing, for they are not based on demand schedules." Even more outspoken is the chapter dealing with the poultry industry; it puts the blame on the excessive expansion and the current crisis in this field directly on the Government, adding that the bank has not lent its hand to this policy and has never granted credits for poultry farms.

It is irrelevant whether or not these strictures are correct. On the face of it they indeed seem to make sense. But the spectacle of a State bank openly arguing with a Ministry — or with other planning bodies — about the policy in which all of them should cooperate is puzzling, to say the least.

Credit Distribution

The other matter may seem a minor one, but should nevertheless be explained. That is the bank's reticence concerning the distribution of its credits. The reports contain no indication of the regional, social or organizational pattern of the bank's borrowers, and the few figures referring to the distribution of the loans by use are therefore also somewhat out of context. Only the last report, surveying the bank's first decade, contains a break-down of the credit balance according to the amounts outstanding, but what is the use of knowing that there were 2,683 loans of less than IL1,000 each, and six loans averaging over IL2m. each, if we are not even told whether this refers to individual farms, to settlements or to farming companies? It is again rather strange that a State-owned institution should take the public into its confidence less than does, say, a private mortgage bank.

New liner "Moledet" seen here in French shipyard, has since been launched and is now being given finishing touches.

Last Reparations Ships Ordered

Large Liners Being Completed in France

By DAVID KRIVINE, POST Economic Reporter

THE purchase of ships out of German Reparations will terminate this year, with the receipt of three more vessels costing $10m.

Declining income from the Reparations Agreement is reflected in the dwindling budgetary appropriation for loans to the shipping companies. Allocations fell from IL40m. in 1959-60 to IL22m. in 1960-1, and are expected to cease almost entirely in future Budgets.

At the end of last year the Israeli merchant fleet numbered three liners, two mixed cargo and passenger ships (the Israel and the Zion), 41 cargo ships and 8 oil tankers (including two super-tankers), making a total deadweight of 525,000 tons. Their cost was $133m., of which $110m. came from German Reparations.

The above figures do not include 1,150 existing coastal and harbour craft such as fishing boats, tugs, barges, lighters and motorboats.)

During the present year a further 19 ocean-going ships of 200,000 tons will be completed (nine of them from Reparations) at a cost of $50m., of which 12 ships will have been delivered by the end of this month. Allowing for a reduction of some 25,000 tons through the sale of one or two older craft, the Israeli merchant fleet will amount to 700,000 tons by the end of December.

In point of fact the quantity of shipping operating for Israeli companies is close to 900,000 tons, since another 40 ships are under charter. These are likely to be replaced over the coming years, according to Mr. Dan Friedland, of the Transport Ministry's Shipping Division, and it is hoped to reach 1,000,000 tons of Israeli-owned ocean-going vessels by 1963-5.

However, the attainment of this objective will depend upon the individual shipping firms, who will have to seek all their credit from normal commercial sources, said Mr. Friedland. All the Government will do will be to guarantee loans where it considers this necessary.

The chartered vessels are at present more profitable to the local shippers than most of their own craft, many of which were contracted during 1955-6, when prices were at a boom level. With the present shipping recession, the index for the cost of time-charters declined from 100 in 1952 to 55.5 in 1958 and 1959. But the price of charters is rising again, reaching 65.4 in 1960 and 75 in April of this year. Shipyards, on the other hand, continue to be under-employed, and recent orders have been placed at advantageous prices.

Seven ships to be delivered this year have been constructed in France (including the liner Moledet) with the recent $30m. loan from the French Government. Only 20 per cent of the cost is paid before delivery of the craft, and the remainder is paid off over the ensuing eight years.

Fifth Liner

Israel's fifth liner, the Shalom, will be completed in St. Nazaire in 1963. Also to be acquired are a number of cargo ships for the Mediterranean and northern runs. Of these, 7,000 tons will be specially constructed, and converted Liberty ships will account for 30,000 tons.

Wage costs on Israeli ships, if compared at the exchange rate of IL2.16 to the dollar, are in line with those prevailing in seagoing North European countries such as Britain and Norway, stated Mr. Friedland. Thus running costs would be normal if stores purchased in Israel were charged at international prices.

Israel's fleet is one of the youngest in the world and has an average speed of 14.8 knots. Average age of the ships is 5.5 years, and only 7 per cent are more than 20 years old.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?

A special committee headed by the poet, Avraham Shlonsky, has been appointed by the Minister of Transport to decide on names for Israel's multiplying fleet of ships. One of its first tasks was to choose a designation for the future flag vessel of the merchant navy, now under construction in a French shipyard.

The original proposal was that it be called Melekh Shlomo. This had to be rejected as too unwieldy because it is the practice to transliterate (and not translate) the Hebrew names into Latin characters: thus Har Tabor and Akko.

The committee would have liked to call the flagship Israel or Jerusalem. But these names already belong to other vessels, and the Zim Company have ruled that a switch of names is impracticable. So the committee resolved unanimously to call the flagship Shalom, which is short, friendly, and easy to pronounce.

Behind The Drop In Shares

THE irritation, anger, almost exasperation with which the Israel public — including many seasoned businessmen — is reacting to the present recession on the Tel Aviv shares market are astonishing and could provide excellent material for a psychological study of the after-effects of a speculation that did not come off.

The recession is considered an economic calamity, and everybody is blamed for it. The banks are accused of manipulating the market and exploiting innocent outside investors for the sake of their investment companies. The Stock Exchange is said to be inadequately organized and badly conducted. The companies are criticized for lack of active support for their share quotations. The government has come under fire for not allowing pension funds to purchase bonds (and why not shares too?) on the market. The Issues Committee must have overestimated the market's absorptive capacity. Even the hot weather and Mr. Sapir's stay abroad have been held as possible scapegoats. But scarcely anyone seems to have considered the genuine economic reasons for the break in the prolonged shares boom.

However, besides the investors' wishful thinking there is no valid reason why a bull market should continue forever. The rising trend which persisted for almost two years was largely due to the realization that the companies' assets and earning capacity had been badly undervalued, and that in the long run equities might provide no less of a hedge against devaluation than the linked debentures. But this adjustment process has already been completed. Indeed, while by the end of 1959 the level of ordinary shares prices still lagged behind the cost-of-living index, by now it has already by far outrun it.

ECONOMIC COMMENT

This need not mean that there is no longer any room for adjustments, both upward and downward. But for a general upward trend to take place one would need a potent factor such as a renewed price advance (bringing about an appreciation of assets and the prospect of bigger nominal profits) or a decline in interest rates. Neither is imminent. Moreover, since the Stock Exchange is subject to fits and starts, it so happened that there have been two separate peaks, both in quotations and in turnover, in October and then in March. Each was followed by relative decline. Late-comers to the shares market are therefore unable to make capital gains, and may even suffer losses if they prefer to sell right now. But has not the importance of their disappointment been grossly exaggerated? The vast increase in turnover during the peak periods suggests that this was when a good many equity investors wisely climbed out, shifting their capital elsewhere. If blame there must be, therefore, it should be reserved for ill-conceived Stock Exchange propaganda which stressed the speculative prospects of equity investments instead of warning against them.

* * *

THE matter looms, of course, bigger, if the investors' disappointment discourages further private investments in equities, as is often claimed. However, it is rather doubtful whether this is really the case. During the past two months no new shares issues have been made, so as to leave the way free for the big Dead Sea issue of IL7.5m., but even the outcome of this issue can hardly be regarded as conclusive either way, due to its special character. Obviously the share market's absorptive capacity is smaller as long as the current prevalence of bears persists, but the forces that are pressing in this direction must be seen in their true context.

First and foremost, the feeling that devaluation may be inevitable after all, after the election, has led many recipients of restitution and other foreign currency income to postpone its conversion into local currency, either by depositing it in marks or dollars with the local banks or by investing it in foreign securities. This trend was, of course, already discernible in the past year, but of late it has markedly gained momentum, and the rise of the respective premium to its current 31 per cent — against 23-24 per cent some months ago — is only partly due to the seasonal travel demand. As a result, the accrual of liquid funds for new investments has diminished.

In addition, local investors have again detected the hedging advantages of linked debentures — the dollar-linked securities have indeed appreciated by an average 6 per cent over the past few weeks and are now quoted above par. While such a rise may seem small for the man in the street when compared to the boom in shares, one should keep in mind that the debenture market is several times larger than the share market, and that a change therefore involves much bigger amounts of capital. By the end of 1960, the aggregate value of the shares quoted on the Stock Exchange accounted for no more than 14 per cent of the value of all marketed securities, while straight dollar-linked securities alone accounted for 35 per cent.

Another effect of the devaluation scare has been the recent boom in the real estate market, which must also have attracted considerable investment funds, and though some of them may eventually be reinvested in securities, this process will naturally take time.

* * *

LAST but not the least, the credit squeeze now being applied by the Bank of Israel has not failed to exert a downward pressure on the share market (just as the previous expansion of the bank credits facilitated the share boom) while the debentures market, which is dominated by institutional investors, is less affected by it.

If all these factors — and some minor ones — are duly taken into account, the residual influence of the speculative disappointment cannot be rated at all too high. And while an individual investor may — or may not — make his decisions according to fleeting moods and impressions, the capital market and investment authorities should base their policies on more rational ground.

New Hotel Opened In Nazareth

"The Grand View Hotel" was opened in Nazareth this week, in the presence of the Acting Mayor, Mr. Nadim Bathish, Archbishop G. Hakim, and invited guests. The five-storey, 54-room hotel cost IL1m., half of which was put up by the Government Tourist Corporation, and the rest by various financial groups, headed by Mr. Raja Tabbar, of this town.

A swimming pool will be added to the present amenities, which include European and oriental cuisine, a bar, band ... and a magnificent view.

Stocks and Commodities

Modest Revival in Finance and Land Section

DURING the week under report, the Tel Aviv Stock Market on the whole continued to show restricted turnovers and trading was quiet. A continued demand for linked bonds kept prices in this section very steady. In the shares section, on the other hand, industrials were not always regular. Assis may be mentioned for a noteworthy advance of 18 points (273½ as against 255 last week). Other industrials gained a few points but there were also a few declines. Finance and especially land shares made modest gains during the week, and the latter also closed steady on Wednesday.

Israel's well-known unit trust, PIA, made a fair dividend declaration: 8 per cent final for 1960, and 5¼ per cent interim for 1961. The dividend is to be distributed in the form of unit participation certificates; full details are being published.

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Economic News in Brief

Greece in Common Market

● Formal international ratification of the agreement concerning Greece's association with the Common Market will take several months, and for practical purposes the agreement will only become operative in 1962. From then on, however, it is expected to effect far-reaching changes in the Greek economy. Greek exports will at once benefit from the reduced internal tariff rates of the Common Market, and as a result the rate on Greek tobacco and currants — the country's major export items — will be halved, and finally abolished by the end of 1967.

Certain quantitative ceilings will be maintained on the export of Greek fruits (in order to safeguard competing Italian interests) but the quotas have been fixed rather generously. On the other hand, Greece has been allowed to maintain her protective tariff for an initial period of ten years, after which she will have to reduce the rates gradually over another 12 years and her home market will merge completely with the Common Market by 1984.

In order to accelerate her economic development, Greece will receive a loan of $125m. to be supplied over five years and repayable in 25 years at current interest rates. Originally the granting of this loan was made conditional upon a pledge to settle Greece's outstanding pre-war debts, but that has practically been dropped. Moreover, the governments of the Six have agreed to subsidize two-thirds of the eventual interest rate to the extent that the loan is spent not on productive projects but on general development such as transport, communication etc. Further loans from the Six have also been promised.

The Greek authorities are already busy looking for productive development projects, envisaging at the first stage the large-scale expansion and improvement of the food canning and textile industries. Another recent development has been the formation of export combines of Greek manufacturers, in order to make use of the new prospects in the Common Market.

Last year the Six accounted for 32 per cent of the Greek export, which share is expected to go up to over 40 per cent. However, the barter agreements between Greece and the Communist countries will remain intact. In 1960, these countries accounted for 22 per cent of the Greek foreign trade, as compared with 16 per cent in the previous year, and this percentage would have increased further were it not for the new link with the West.

Russian Way of Life

● A vivid description of work and living conditions in Russia has been published in the "Financial Times" by R. P. Chambers, I.C.I.'s Chairman. Mr. Chambers was impressed in the Soviet Union by the sharp distinction between salaried staff and wage-earners, and by the role played by the bonus system, a powerful weapon in the hands of the government which may reach 60 per cent of an employee's salary. Loss of bonus, or demotion, may cause acute distress. The bonuses for wage workers are on a different basis, and the distribution of the amount available for each factory depends very much on the factory manager and his immediate deputies. A semi-skilled worker is paid about 75 roubles monthly, plus a bonus of perhaps 10 roubles. The present official rate of exchange of the rouble is 2.5 roubles to £1, but Chambers considers about 3.5 roubles more realistic.

At that rate a semi-skilled worker would be earning about £300 a year, a good unskilled worker about £220, a very good foreman about £500, a technician £750, the deputy manager of a factory £1,000 and a factory manager nearly £1,500. A new teacher starts with a pay of £230 to £270 a year, and a middle-range teacher may make about £400, though he may earn some extras for extra work.

The highest incomes rise to 3,000 roubles a month, i.e. over £10,000 a year. This is liable to an income tax of up to 13 per cent, but the tax is being eliminated, and will disappear by 1965. The greater part of the government's revenue comes from the proceeds of goods and services sold by the State above the cost of production. Some goods and services are sold at no cost, or even at a loss, while others include very big profit margins. For example, motor cars are very expensive, while television sets are sold at near cost for political reasons.

Central financial planning, the setting of targets for production and capital expenditure, the fixing of consumer prices and all wage and salary rates are still carried out in Moscow, where all major appointments are also made, but the Regional Economic Councils play an increasing role. They make lesser appointments, allocate the bonuses to factory staffs (the total amount available for bonuses being decided in Moscow), and control the performances of individuals and factories.

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The Dead Sea Works are going ahead with the expansion to four times their present size.
During the past year, these steps have been taken:
- The natural gas pipeline between Rosh Zohar and S'dom was completed
- The S'dom area was connected to the national electricity grid
- Construction of the S'dom - Eilat road began
- Building started on the port at Ashdod.

All these are steps in the dramatic growth of the Works and important achievements in the development of the Negev.

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Beersheva

WHAT'S ON

ALL WEEK

JERUSALEM

Holyland Hotel: Five o'clock Tea. Swimming. Saturday night special fashion show and dance in honour of Miss Israel 1961. 9 p.m. Israel films every Tuesday night. Transport: Hotel bus opp. Taxi Israel. Tel. 24488/89/90.

Garden of Eden Pension. 5 o'clock tea; Pension-Restaurant. Phone 22221, Beit Hakerem, Jerusalem.

• **Tours**:—
Tourists and visitors are cordially invited to the spacious, modern new building of the General Israel Orphans' Home for Girls Jerusalem, Kiryat Moshe, Montefiore. Tel. 23424, 17900.

Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English 11 a.m. daily. Downstairs Lobby. Wise Auditorium, University Campus.

Hadassah tour at 9 a.m. daily. Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre, Tel. 24061.

Visit the Jerusalem Institute of the Blind and see the splendid work being done there. Kiryat Moshe, Jerusalem. Phone 22297 and we'll call for you.

Settlements and forests from wilderness. See with your own eyes, plant with your own hands. Join J.N.F. tour—telephone 24663.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Yad Vashem: Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority, Har Hazikaron. — Visits to the Memorial Shrine (Ohel Yizkor) and to the new exhibition entitled "Warning and Witness" Sundays to Thursdays 8 to 4. Friday and holiday eves 8 to 1. Herzl's Tomb and Museum open daily from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Museum open from 9.30 a.m.—1 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and from 3-6.30 p.m. daily except Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Oils & Drawings by Kahana Gallery, 19 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 23523. 9-2; Tomorrow 11-1; 8-10.30 p.m. Sunday 11-1; 8-10.30 p.m.

Archaeological Museum Department of Antiquities, 20 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. New exhibitions. New Excavation at Akhziv. Exhibition of the month: Phoenician figurines from Akhziv. Permanent Antiquities Exhibition, 9-1, 2-5 daily. Today, 9-1, tomorrow, 10-1.

Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave., Tel. 32849. Oil paintings by Yehuda Bacon. Artistic shell creations by Hanna Holzmann-Davidson. Open daily 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

New Israel Films:—
Daily showing: Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon, 1 p.m.

• **Zoo**:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo; 8-5.30.

TEL AVIV

Dine and Dance:—
Gidon Restaurant, 12 Rehov Hararmel, Tel Aviv, fish specialities. Parking space.

Delphin Bar, 16 Shalom Aleichem: exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. French star, Silvia Claire, daily. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23972.

Adria Night Club, 101 Dizengoff Passage, Tel. 61349, New International Show.

"Calif" Restaurant—Bar, Jaffa. Tel. 71091. Trio de Santa Cruz, Beny Berman and his guitar.

Casba, Bar—Restaurant, 32 Rehov Yirmiyahu International Cuisine. Lunch 11.5. Aperitif, Dinner, Dance. Tel. 62817. Open from 12 noon till 2 a.m. Fully air-conditioned.

• **Tourist Service**:—
Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26825. 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens**:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Ancient glass, Museum Haaretz. Daily 10-1; Wed., 1-6, Fri. & Sat. 10-1.

Disengoff House: Paintings by Alexander Bogan; also general museum collection. Daily 10-1, 4-7; today, tomorrow 10-1.

Rubinstein Pavilion: Pinhas Sha'ar paintings and mosaics. Also permanent exhibition of Israeli Artists, 10-1, 4-7; Today, 10-1; tomorrow, 61-6.

Disengoff House, Paintings by Lea Nikel: General Museum Collection, 10-1, 4-7. Sat. 10-1.

Tel Aviv Historical Museum, Beit Shenkar, 26 Rehov Bialik, 9-1 (excepting Mondays, Saturdays and festivals).

Free Israel Artists Association Exhibition of paintings and sculptures at the Foyer Cultural of the French Embassy, 70 Rehov Hayarkon, 10-2.

Michael Argov — recent oil paintings — 1960/61, at Galerie Israel Ltd., 63 Ben Yehuda Rd. Sunday-Thursday 10-1, 4-7, Friday 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Saturday 7-10 p.m.

Home and Garden Furniture Exhibition, Gordons, North Tel Aviv. Hours: 4-12 p.m. Friday closed.

Prints and Drawings, Israel Painters and Sculptors Ass., Art Pavilion, 9 Alharizi. 10-1; 4-7. Fri. closed Sat., 10-1.

Arts and Crafts from Cyprus & 21 African & Asian Countries. 10-1, 4-7 daily. Closed Friday, Saturday, 10-2.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions**:—
Museum of Japanese Art, 89 Shderot Hanassi, Mt. Carmel. New Exhibition: Nagasaki-e, from the De Rose collection, 10-1, 4-7 daily. Closed Friday, Saturday, 10-2.

Ethnological Museum, 19 Rehov Arlosoroff. 1. Hungarian Folk Art. 2. Iconography of the prophet Elijah. 3. Jewish Handicraft from the Yemen, Bukhara and Tunis. 10-1, 4-6, 8.30; Closed Mondays.

A retrospective exhibition of 200 original Picasso prints. Municipal Museum of Modern Art, Rehov Bialik. 10-1, 4-7. ONE-MAN SHOW:—Oil Paintings by Meir Steingold. Artists' House, 24 U.N. Avenue, 10-1, 4-7. Painters and Sculptors Ass., Plastics Exhibition—Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, 10-1, 4-7.

BEERSHEBA

For good food, service and fun, follow the sun south to Eshel House, Restaurant, Bar & Hotel, 201 Rehov Keren Kayemet.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Concert**:—
Music to Inspire, with background pictures. Rossini — L'Italiana in Algeri Overture; Mahler — Symphony No. 1 in D Major "Titan"; Mozart — Serenata Nocturna No. 6 in re Majeur. Begins at 8.30 p.m. in Y.M.C.A. auditorium. Public welcome.

• **Synagogue Tour**:—
Walking tour with Mr. Y. Freiman. Artists' House, 5.30 p.m.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists**:—
Artists' House 9.30 p.m. Artists & Members.

TEL AVIV

• **Oneg Shabbat**:—
For Tourists. Z.O.A. House, 9.30 p.m.

KIRYAT HAIM

• **Theatre**:—
Joseph Buloff. "Tevya and his Seven Daughters." 8.30 p.m.

HADERA

• **Theatre**:—
"Lado" Yugoslav Troupe, Hof, 8.45.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists**:—
Artists House, 9.30 p.m. Tourists & Members.

• **Exhibition**:—
Works by Gdula Schweig-Ogen; paintings by Hannah & Abraham Yakin 10-1, 4-6. Artists' House.

• **Organ Music Concert**:—
Mr. Philip Regev on the four manuel Austin organ. Begins at 11 a.m. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium Public welcome.

• **Concert**:—
Clarinet and Piano Recital. Edna Gali, Alec Tschaikov, Rubin Academy, 8.30.

• **Lecture**:—
"Tales and Types of Jerusalem." Mr Y. Freiman, Artists' House. 6 p.m.

• **Cantoral Recital**:—
Moshe Koussevitzky, Heichal Shlomo Hall, 8.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Concert**:—
Tel Aviv Museum: The New Israeli Quartet—Quartets Mozart and Schubert, 8.30.

• **Yiddish Theatre**:—
Joseph Buloff. "Tevya and His Seven Daughters." Mograbi, 7.15, 9.30.

Dvigan: "Don't Pull Me by the Tongue," Ohel Shem, 8.30 p.m.

• **Theatre**:—
Ohel: "Haketuba" 8.30 p.m. "Lado" Yugoslav Song and Dance troupe, Habimah, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

HINTS FOR TOURISTS

JERUSALEM

Mt. Zion — traditional site of the Tomb of King David.

Mt. Herzl — site of Herzl's Tomb, founder of the Zionist Movement. Dead Sea Scrolls may be seen in the regular Hebrew University tours (see above). Folklore Evenings (see Events on bill-boards at all hotels).

PLANT A TREE: Information at all Jewish National Fund offices from 9 a.m. daily.

TEL AVIV

Israel Playhouse (English) at Z.O.A. House — watch these columns.

Theatre Club — informal fun & entertainment nightly (details at Tourist Information Offices).

Concerts — Israel Philharmonic (programmes published regularly in The Jerusalem Post.)

MEET THE ISRAELI (Information at Tourist Information Offices.)

HAIFA

TECHNION, Israel Inst. of Tech. regular tours.

NEGEV

Abdat & Shivta Nabatean finds; Bedouin Market. Beersheba.

HAZOR

Canaanite finds.

EILAT

Moonlight swimming in the Red Sea; a drink and a chat with Eilat pioneers and the old salts.

REIT SHEARIM

An archaeological must. Don't miss it.

Inland Flying Can Be Cheaper

By PAUL KOHN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

ASK your tourist friends about 7 p.m. how they feel after a day's sightseeing tour, and as often as not the answer will be one word — "exhausted." Though Israel may seem a comparatively small country for the great majority of tourists visiting here, travelling its roads can be a very tiring experience.

It is the increasing realization of the time and energy (and even money) that can be saved by inland travel that has gained Arkia, Israel's internal air line, its constantly growing custom. Though it regularly operates only two routes out of the Dov Airfield in North Tel Aviv, the inland airline expects to fly more than 100,000 passengers this year. It reckons that 40 per cent of these will be tourists.

With a fleet of five Dakotas, each seating 32 persons, and one "Dove," accommodating 11, Arkia operates six regular daily flights to Eilat and three flights to Rosh Pina. However, Arkia General-Secretary Yitzhak Shender points out that in peak seasons the company increases its flights to Eilat to 12 daily. In April of this year Arkia had its record month, flying 10,400 passengers to Eilat.

Perhaps no better indication of the worthwhileness of local flying is the fact that kibbutz treasurers are among the most frequent flyers from Galilee to Tel Aviv. The cost of the return flight is IL22. It takes 30 minutes, the plane getting to Tel Aviv shortly after 8 a.m. "They arrive fresh to do the day's business in town," Mr. Shender comments. The air trip may save Galileans nearly four hours each way.

The tourist, of course, will miss sightseeing whilst flying. That is why Arkia and Egged have worked out combined air-road tours. While the normal return flight fare to Eilat is IL39.30, the combined air-road tour, including an overnight stay, sightseeing and all meals, costs IL75. The air-road tour of Galilee is priced at IL57. The tourist is picked up at and returned to any hotel in the Tel Aviv or Herzliya areas.

Eilat, which now offers about 100 hotel and motel rooms, is regaining its appeal to local visitors from other parts of the country. It appears that Israelis are beginnnig to look at Eilat as a place to spend a holiday, and not merely to be seen in order to be able to say one has been there. Asthma sufferers in particular claim to have found the dry climate comfortable.

While in 1959, 69,000 persons flew to Eilat, in 1960 there were 81,500 air passengers, and until the end of May of this year 40,000 had flown there. The figure is expected to reach nearly 100,000 by the end of the year. The popularity graph of the Galilee flights has risen even more steeply, 3,500 flying there in 1958, 8,800 in 1959 and 12,500 last year.

Arkia also flies seasonal flights to Nahariya and is awaiting the completion of the lengthened runway at Beersheba to open a regular service to the Negev capital.

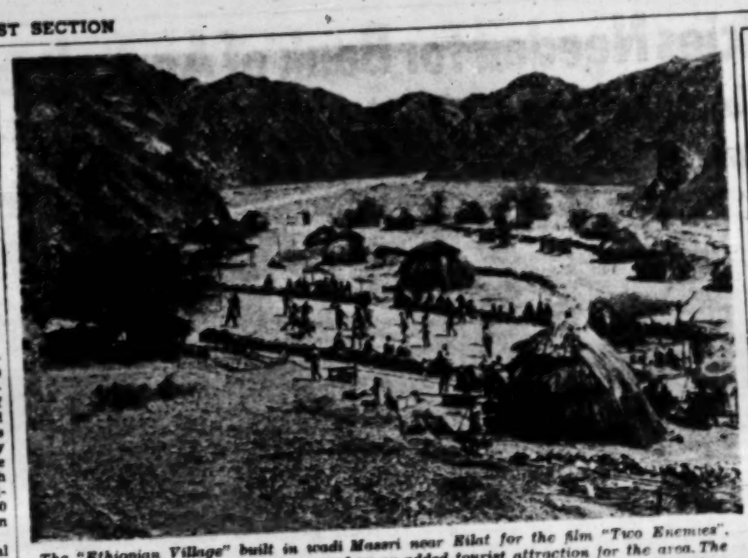
Charter Flights

Israel's little inland airline also offers charter flights abroad. Though little advertised they give considerable financial advantages to groups flying abroad. Arkia charges about IL1,300 for a chartered return flight by Dakota to Cyprus, or IL6,000 to Rome and back. It takes about eight flying hours to get to Rome by Dakota. The company expects some 150 chartered flights this year, mainly to Nicosia, Athens and Rhodes.

Last year the company flew 24 chartered flights for the Club Mediterranee French Holiday Organization. Its Charters have also flown as far as Sofia with chicks, and London—with fresh vegetables.

Arkia may not be among the front runners of the jet age, but except for 1958, it has shown a profit every year since it began operations in 1950. Yet it has been described as "the poor man's airline." This impression is not lost on a visit to the company's offices, where efficient service still falls short of that of international airlines.

Arkia is likely to decide shortly on the purchase of new equipment to replace or augment its veteran Dakotas. With a little all-round streamlining, a further spurt in the company's popularity may be expected.



The "Ethiopian Village" built in wadi Mazari near Eilat for the film "Two Enemies", starring David Niven, may be preserved as an added tourist attraction for the area. The proposal is now under consideration by the Government Tourist Corporation. Above is a scene from the film showing a football match between British and Italian troops.

Passenger Jet at Speed of Sound

Convair 990 Coronado taking off on record breaking flight.

A CONVAIR 990 Coronado jetliner has flown within three per cent of the speed of sound — faster than any other passenger transport in the world.

The 990 Coronado is seen above taking off from San Diego's Lindbergh Field on its record-breaking flight. The jet attained a true air speed of 675 miles (1,086 kilometres) an hour while flying at an altitude of 22,500 feet (some 7,000 metres) over the Pacific Ocean — faster than any other passenger transport in the world.

Scandinavian Airlines System and Swissair will put the jet — equipped with special "speed capsules" — on their routes to South America, Africa, Israel and the Far East early next year.

These capsules — two on the upper surface of each wing — are shaped like inverted canoes. They serve to carry the air flow smoothly away from the wing. The capsules are 7.3 metres long and 0.6 metres wide at their greatest diameter.

The wing itself, the thinnest yet conceived for a transport, is swept back 39 degrees.

The Germans and the Beduin

ODA Mansour Abou Shamar is the Sheikh of a Negev Beduin tribe. He is a smooth, dark man with soft intelligent eyes, who smiles politely when you speak to him.

He has a thousand camels, three wives, and — "Allah be praised," — 20 children. The wives are pretty, we were told. Old Oda kept them well stowed away while we were there.

We visited him the other day with some official people from Western Germany. They were important enough to rate three bodyguards.

We didn't need them.

ARMY headquarters in Beersheba had provided a gentle Sergeant-Major as interpreter and guide. We drove out East, turned off the main road and followed a track to Sheikh Oda's camp.

He waved us into the largest tent. It was a hot day, but inside it was cool and airy. The floor was covered with brightly-coloured homemade carpets. Along the sides silent men were sitting cross-legged on low divans.

We went along the row and shook hands, squatted down — and got a cramp in our legs.

On the far end a charcoal fire was glowing. Youngsters sat around and never took their eyes off us. A man was pounding coffee beans. Except for the rhythmic beat of the coffee grinder and the boy sprinkling water outside, there was a mournful silence. We tried hard to think of something to say:

"Are the young men at the end the Sheikh's servants?"

"Under Allah and here, all men are equal," said Oda Mansour.

•

A BIG-EYED youth came in and brought sweet tea in small glasses on a tray. Either with unerring instinct, or because somehow he had been instructed, the leader of our party was served first. We sipped our tea and there was silence again.

More guests trickled in. They went up to the Sheikh, murmured some words and shook hands all around before squatting down.

The Sergeant-Major said, "We are having a census now and perhaps we'll get some exact figures. Our estimate is that we have nearly 17,000 Beduin in the Negev. They are split up in tribes, each has an area mapped out where they graze their camels, goats and sheep. But not all are nomads. There is a move toward settlement, and the government encourages it. Today they cultivate some quarter million dunams of land, use tractors, combines and chemical fertilizers. In health and education, especially in health, a lot has been done, and a lot remains to be done."

•

ONE of the Sheikh's sons came in, gravely shook hands with us, and sat next to his father. There was some whispered conversation and the boy stood up. He walked over to us, and handed a silver dagger to one of our party.

The Sheikh said something and our guide interpreted:

"From the Beduin of Israel to our guests from Germany."

Our Guest was quite moved and held the dagger in his hand. He shook the boy's hand over and over again and thanked him and finally said: "Donnerwetter!"

•

THE big-eyed youth came around again and this time with tiny cups of coffee.

Sheikh Oda took us to our car and we were off in a cloud of dust, bound for Beersheba, to have lunch in the air-conditioned dining room of the Beit Ha'am.

Quite a difference. *L.W.*

Happy tourists entering an Arkia aircraft.

'Pagoda' Features Amazing Variety of Dishes

ANOTHER really good restaurant has been added to the Tel Aviv map. It is quite an event, for one can count them on the fingers of one hand. The criterion, of course, is that if you do pay a bit more, at least you know it was worthwhile.

The new eating place is called "Pagoda" and it is situated at the dead end of Rehov Hayarkon, at No. 317, right next to the entry to the Port. Getting there is a bit of a problem, if you drive a car up Rehov Hayarkon from, say, the Sheraton, as you have to make a large detour via the end of Ben Yehuda. If you go by *sherut* or bus then go right to the end of No. 4 bus route and walk a few steps. The place is open from 12 noon to 3 a.m. The owners are Mr. and Mrs. Moshe Goldberg, who have been in the restaurant business for some decades.

Once inside you enter a large room with a bar — the walls are decorated à la Chinoise in keeping with the place's name. If you want a more intimate atmosphere you can go down into a smaller room. Upstairs is a large hall, and the Goldbergs have yet to decide what to do with it.

Of course the most important person in the establishment is the chef, Mr. Manes Rothenberg, who has been cooking for over 30 years and, being something of a character and a man who adores an audience, he will always be willing to desert the kitchen at slack hours and regale you with tales of his life. He says he worked for many years at two famous restaurants in Paris — Maxim's and Kornilloff — the latter being the best Russian restaurant in the French capital. During World War Two he was chef to General Anders.

200 Chinese Dishes

In Israel he launched the Ron and the Gondola and claims that Jeannette (of Chez Jeannette) took her apprenticeship with him both here and in Egypt (he spent a few years there).

He can put out a truly amazing variety of dishes, from all lands. We ate his 'Coq au Vin' (it was good) and one of the 200 Chinese dishes. While we were there, we noticed the chef of one of Tel Aviv's large luxury hotels come to eat one of his Polish specialities.

Mr. Rothenberg's French dishes have earned him a large following, including Mariene Dietrich and Baron Edmond de Rothschild (that was at the Gondola) who, we understand, wrote after the meal, "Ate well, paid well".

The chef's versatility saved the day recently when Miss Universe, an Argentinian, appeared and asked for a certain South American dish. She got it. *M.S.*

IATA Cuts Tourist Formalities

By A Special Correspondent

THIS year's bumper crop of international tourists will have less trouble with governmental red tape in their travels than at any time since the end of World War Two, the International Air Transport Association reports.

A survey of progress in the airlines' worldwide campaign against procedural delays and paper barriers indicates that since last year's vacation season many governments have eased visa and passport requirements and have taken other steps to make border crossing simpler.

Easiest in Europe

Perhaps the world's least troubled tourists, according to IATA, are Europeans travelling in Western Europe and the United Kingdom. Almost all their governments, individually or through such groupings as Benelux and the European Community, have now reached reciprocal agreements to permit each other's nationals to cross their borders without visas. In many cases, they have dispensed with passports and require only a card proving citizenship.

North Americans are now able to travel anywhere in Western Europe and the United Kingdom almost as easily as Europeans themselves. In most of these countries, they need no visas.

Sir William P. Hildred, Director-General of IATA, points out that the airlines are stepping up their assault on red tape — on their own, in conjunction with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, and in close cooperation with governments.

"The best argument for less red tape is the overwhelming logic of a steadily increasing traffic," he declares. "No government agency can hope to handle the masses of tourists which we are carrying in the jet age by old-fashioned processing methods and documents which date from the days of the quill pen.

"Our goal is to make the only requirements for international travel a ticket, some money and a simple form of identification. We haven't reached it yet, but we're getting there."

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ANTIQUES

OLD porcelain, ivory, miniatures, furniture, 89 Dizengoff Rd. (courtyard), Tel Aviv (Berger).

ART

BLEICHER'S Art Gallery. Israeli paintings, landscapes, types. Big collection. 4 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel 24375, Tel Aviv.

KATZ Art Gallery, paintings and sculpture by Israel Artists. 97 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv.

PAINTINGS by Ilur, Imre Szabo, 42 Ben Yehuda Rd. (Passage), Tel Aviv.

BATHING SUITS

JOFI bathing suits, corsets, brassieres, underwear, 8 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 28047.

BEAUTY PARLOURS

STEINER Ladies' Hairdressing Beauty Parlour-Pedicure, Zion Cinema Building, 1st floor, Jerusalem. Tel. 3-4768.

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BOOKS

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SEDUCTION for tourists: books, stationery, Israeli albums and stamps as presents at lowest prices only at "Sefruth," Tel Aviv, 18 Rehov Frishman.

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IRIS FLOWERS member of the Diners' Club and Fleurop-Interflora, 69 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv, Tel. 63266.

LEWI FLOWERS and Plants 118 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv. **FLOWERS** and Tropical Fish Aquarium, 209 Dizengoff Rd., Tel Aviv, Tel. 67140.

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REISNER FURS, 126 Rehov Dizengoff, Tel Aviv.

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SYMPHONIA, Israeli folklore records and typical Israeli musical instruments. 29 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv.

RECORD and musical instrument shop, especially for tourists. Israeli records and oriental musical instruments. Ron, 101 Dizengoff Rd., (Passage), Tel Aviv.

BLUMENTHAL — everything for music. Records, Record players. Instruments. 1 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

RAMRON Music Shop, Israel's Records and Other Kinds. Jerusalem, 10 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka.

SAPHIR Music Shop, provides all in the musical line. 2 Ben Yehuda Rd., Jerusalem, Tel. 26881.

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You will find these offices at:

JERUSALEM:	60 King George Ave.,	Tel. 23439
TEL AVIV:	7 Rehov Mendele,	Tel. 22366
HAIFA, TOWN:	2 Rehov Balfour,	Tel. 66321
HAIFA, PORT:	Shed No. 3,	Tel. 2098
NAZARETH:	Casanova Street,	Tel. 144
TIBERIAS:	2 Rehov Nazareth,	Tel. 92
LOD (LYDDA): (day and night)	Airport Building.	Tel. 971008
SAFAD: (summer only)	Municipality Building.	Tel. 67
BEERSHEBA:	Beit Ha'am.	Tel. 2289
EILAT:	Airport Building.	
KIRYAT GAT:	Beit Ha'am.	Tel. 97
ASHKELON:	Clock Tower.	Tel. 999

CURTAIN RAISER

by Horatio

SOMETHING unprecedented is taking place in the Hebrew threatre, or at Habimah to be exact. The theatre is actually planning its repertoire, as far as three plays ahead. In other words, there will be three plays in rehearsal almost simultaneously, so that when the first one ("Julius Caesar") is in production there'll be two more waiting in the wings. This radical break with the theatre's hand-to-mouth policy is a result of the new regime established at Habimah with the election of Shimon Finkel to the newly created post of director — with full power to select plays and assign parts.

While Peter Coe is already labouring over "Julius Caesar," another newcomer to Habimah, Yosef Christoph, will be directing Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," and the old Habimah hand, Avraham Ninio, will be at work on "Gigi," the very French play based on the famous story by the very French Colette. The latter two plays, by the way, deal — each in its own very different way — with the same subject.

•

GIGI, in case you missed the movie with Leslie Caron, is a girl raised by an ageing aunt to become a cocotte in the grand style, just as she herself once was. The aunt has succeeded in amassing a fortune, mostly in diamonds which, as Anita Loos said in an immortal line, are a girl's best friends. Her niece receives a very thorough training for her future profession which ought to take her to the pinnacles of society — where the diamond-dispensing men can be found. However, the best-laid plans of mice and

DINA DORON

WE have been engaged these past few weeks in a futile attempt to nail down impresario Giora Godik who is causing a furore all over Europe with "West-Side Story." Each time we called his office we were regretfully told by a polite secretary that, true, Mr. Godik did get back the day before, but only five minutes ago took off again for Rome, or Paris, or Moscow; it was Moscow the last time we called.

We wanted to hear from the horse's mouth about the legendary success of "WSS" in Paris, where it broke every known record of attendence (the Paris correspondent of "Variety" wrote "tonight I became proud of being an American" which busts some doubts on the genuineness of his patriotism), and even more about the plans to bring the play to Moscow and Warsaw, where for the first time East and "West-Side Story" shall meet.

We still hope to catch him between planes.

GIORA GODIK

•

THOSE who haven't seen Shimon Yisraeli's "Just an ordinary Day" are out of luck, because Yisraeli stopped the shows to get ready for his next production, which will differ from the first one. While in "Just an Ordinary Day" he played every part himself, in the new one, called "The Twins," there will be two actors, both of them Shimon Yisraeli of course.

The twins were born in Rishon Lezion and look exactly alike, except that one is a smart, successful businessman while the other is a poet-*shlemiel*. The text is by Aharon Meged, the direction by Moshe Amiel, and the music — like in the previous show — by Yisraeli himself.

The premiere will take place in Tel Aviv on June 12.

•

WANTING to see how the other half lives, we went last week to the openings of two cabarets, both in Jaffa, in that picturesque part of the town called hashetach hagadol, *with its skyline of Oriental ruins and furtive-looking characters scurrying among them.*

On Monday we were among the town's notables celebrating the opening of 'El-Hammam', a satirical theatre located most romantically in what was once a Turkish bath. We hardly had time to sleep it off when we were called to inaugurate the summer terrace of 'Caliph', across a littered lot from 'El-Hammam', and close enough for friends to wave to each other from terrace to terrace.

Without beating about the bush let us openly say that 'Caliph' is the right place for people who like good food and drink and have the money to pay for it, while 'El-Hammam' is for those who like to see a good show and find it cheaper to eat at home.

Which doesn't mean that 'Caliph' provides nothing for the spirit. The Trio de Santa Cruz are a delightful Spanish singing-dancing-merrymaking group, and Zadok Savir gets generous applause for his songs and imitation. The orchestra, we were told by the people at the next table, is very good for dancing.

•

WE found out several days after attending the opening at 'El-Hammam' that by being there we were unwitting accomplices to a multiple fracture of the law. The owners of the place, Dahn Ben-Amotz and Haim Hefer, were hauled to court for 1) operating an entertainment place without licence, 2) presenting a show without licence, 3) selling intoxicating drinks without licence, and 4) keeping a place of business open on the Sabbath, which is evidently too much licence.

We had a letter from a friend in San Francisco who recently saw "Exodus" and found it a bit trying to sit through the 3 hrs. 45 min. of the show. It has been suggested, she writes, to change the name of the picture from "Exodus" to "Let My People Go."

Statistics-minded readers will be interested to know that "Exodus" is indeed the longest film ever made. Running a close second is "Ben-Hur," with 3 hrs. 32 min.; next in length is "Alamo", with 3 hrs. 10 min., "Spartacus," now being shown here, runs a paltry 3 hrs. 8 min.

PINHAS SHAAR : "The Wild Horse Tamer."

European Influences in Tel Aviv Shows

Pinhas Shaar

PINHAS Shaar, a Polish-born and Paris-trained painter who has been living in Israel for the past ten years but who exhibits his work more abroad than here, is now showing a collection of his latest paintings at the Helena Rubinstein Pavilion.

He has an original turn of mind, rather whimsical, and as subjects often takes Jewish legends, treating the human figure in a slightly satirical way that is somewhat reminiscent of Jankel Adler. But Shaar lays the main accent on decoration. His paintings are almost embroidery in paint, with the brush strokes resembling stitches; and the needlework effect is heightened by the fact that he likes to introduce carpets with fringed edges as one of the objects in the works. His colour is almost always tasteful but seldom daring. For the reviewer's taste he is at his best when he curbs his tendency towards "quaintness," as in "Jew with Lulav" or "Feast of Succot." But in general his is the type of work that either has great appeal or none at all.

Also included are some very attractive and finely executed mosaics, in earth colours, on the theme of the prophet Elijah, which were commissioned from Shaar for the Memorial Park in Chicago. After the close of this exhibition the artist is leaving for the U.S.A., where he is to hold a series of exhibitions.

S.W.

Adler

THE Z.O.A. House is showing a comprehensive exhibition of paintings by Elijahu Wolf Adler, who was born in Rumania in 1912 and settled here in 1949. The period covered is 1947 to 1961 and the works vary from the academic to the semi-abstract.

Adler is a professional painter who handles all his subjects with a certain competence but he is at his best in the figure studies and portraits which are well drawn and sympathetically treated. Among the more recent works are some energetically rendered horses.

Charouti

THE Katz Gallery is showing a first exhibition of paintings by Amalia Charouti of Bat Yam, a teacher and housewife who started to paint some years ago and studied briefly with Streichmann, Farhi and Aliza Beck.

Charouti is still struggling for control over her medium but she has sensitivity and her own way of looking at her subject. The mood is in general wistful, whether she treats landscape or people, and there is a feminine gentleness in her manner of painting which is not unpleasing. Her studies of sunsets and hillsides are harmonious in colour and in the sketch of the "Bay of Naples" with Vesuvius looming in the distance, she has managed to create a feeling of atmosphere.

S.W.

Bezalel Issues Quarterly Again

THE National Museum has just published the first issue of its new quarterly, "Bezalel." As the opening remarks state, it is 19 years and two wars since the Museum's original quarterly, "Omanuth," was discontinued in 1942 after a two-year-wartime struggle.

The quarterly, which is sent free of charge to all members of the Museum here and abroad, is published in Hebrew/French and Hebrew/English editions. The first issue is devoted to six recent acquisitions with notes by Emanuel Anati, Kart Katz, Elisheva Cohen, Avraham Ronen and Ida Siepyov. It also features plans for the Museum City

Ceramic heater from Kashan (Iran), 12th or 13th cents. C.E., exhibited at the Islamic Exhibition, Acre Municipal Museum. Loaned by the Bezalel National Museum Jerusalem.

and serves as a record of events and business meetings.

As such, the Quarterly is little more than an eminently presentable catalogue. Future issues might do well to widen its scope with articles and discussions on museum problems and policy.

M.R.

IN MEMORIAM

A. Mindlin

AVRAHAM Mindlin, the composer of popular songs, died recently in Tel Aviv at the age of 65. Mindlin was a well-known figure in popular song writing and composed hundreds of songs, many of which, such as "Ein Davar Habibi," "Bahurim Bahurot", enjoyed great popularity in the 'forties.

A watchmaker by profession, Mindlin devoted all his free time to composition and to spreading song among the people in towns and villages. He organized concerts, founded a group of folk singers and himself contributed to the programmes by performing many of his songs.

A member of the Composers League and Chairman of its Revision Committee, he was a dynamic man who voiced his opinion fearlessly and directly. A public committee has now been founded to facilitate the publication of his songs.

COMES THE DAWN...

By Ephraim Kishon

NOW it can be told in years gone by, we were as innocent as a babe in arms who can't see further than the tip of his tiny nose. They crammed us with all sorts of fairy-tales, said that the State had been established "for the ingathering of exiles," that the Negev should be settled "for the sake of our future," that the Sinai Campaign was a "must," and more of the same.

In the meantime our eyes have opened.

All of a sudden — like a missile from a clear sky — the appalling truth dawned upon us: all these "historical events" over the past few years took place, strangely enough, before the elections! Two months before, a year, two years, four years! Always before the elections—never after!

My, how naive we were!

•

NOW everything is clear. "Suddenly" the air force is holding manoeuvres. "Suddenly" the old man gets invited to Canada. "Suddenly" the Santos team arrives. "Suddenly" the khamseen breaks. What do they think we are — children?

•

A short while ago, before the "Affaire Lavon" Becker's predecessor), we would have regarded Hussein's marriage as the sole domestic concern of Jordan. Today only a blind man among us won't see what is concealed behind this curious wedding — only a few months before the elections to the Knesset! (In our opinion rather a primitive stratagem for proving the West's influence in these regions.) However, it seems the end justifies the means. Mapai doesn't care a whit. If need be, it flings Kennedy into the public arena, plus Macmillan, plus De Gaulle. Aren't they ashamed of themselves? We had hoped that Churchill at least would resist the pressure — but no! He lets himself be photographed with B.G.! There's nobody like Almogi.

•

WHAT is most amazing is the organic merger of Nasser into the election campaign! It's as clear as day that he refrains from attacking just now in order to prove that the old man is capable of ensuring quiet on the borders. Later on, presumably, a few weeks before voting time, Nasser will "suddenly" go wild so they'll all run back to the old man... And that is what they call "free elections!"

•

WE do not harbour any illusions — the other parties aren't wasting their time either. True, their leaders abstain from cheap tricks like man-to-man discussions with the U.S. President, but anyone who glances into their bags may certainly ask himself how that fantastic story about Uzzis to Angola was spread all of a sudden. Well, how? And why does Makarios suddenly feel like taking a trip to Egypt, eh? No doubt, these are very clever tactics on the Opposition side — and after all we can't blame them, in view of Golda's "visit" to Denmark. But the question is, was it worth it for the Communist party to organize the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting — with all of three months to go before the poll?

•

PERHAPS the religious parties know why Dalia returned here "suddenly"? Far be it from us to interfere in the domestic issues of the young Liberal party, but it is doubtful whether the Trujillo murder was committed quite at the right time ("The rule of law over rule"?).

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AND how long can Herut keep Blitz in hiding?

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Controvery Over Elgin Marbles

By NEAL ASCHERSON

LONDON (OFNS).—THE old controversy around the Elgin Marbles has burst into flame again. The Marbles themselves, strangely named neither for their sculptor nor for their subject but for their purchaser, are the mighty remains of the friese of reliefs around the Parthenon, bought from the Turkish occupiers of Greece 160 years ago by Lord Elgin and now one of the most treasured possessions of the British Museum.

A remote, divine wreckage of headless bodies at feast and of horses plunging through heaven on shattered feet, the Elgin Marbles have forced generations of shy British aesthetes to acknowledge the glories of physical strength and nakedness. Unfortunately, the Greeks want them back.

Greeks' Champion

This episode of the contest was opened by Mr. Noel-Baker, a Labour M.P. descended from British landowners in Greece, who championed the Greek cause during the fighting in Cyprus. Last week, he asked Mr. Macmillan if he had discussed returning the Marbles to Greece with the Greek Prime Minister. Mr. Macmillan said that he had not, but showed a surprising hesitancy in asserting British claims to the Marbles.

Next day, the London "Times," whose powerful influence is at its strongest in those secret places where politicians decide what official patronage shall be granted to intellectuals and artists, reared at the top of its voice that Britain had paid the Turks ("the then properly constituted authorities") for the goods, which therefore were British. "It is hard to imagine a morally clearer title to possession."

An eruption of popular and journalistic anger was the Athenian comment on this moral cleanliness. "The Times" reproduced a Greek cartoon of a British businessman reading "The Times" in front of the Parthenon sculptures now crowned with Turkish fezzes. Diligent correspondence broke out in the London papers. Many favoured a return of the Marbles to Greece. Others failed to hide the assumption that only the British can really appreciate or look after Greek sculpture. The argument goes on, but so far the laurel wreath for parochialism goes to the writer of a letter to "The Times" who suggests keeping the Marbles but awarding instead to the Greeks some paintings by Turner.

Inbal's 'Ruth' Breaks New Ground

Inbal presents "The Book of Ruth" Direction: Sara Levi-Tannai; Music: Ovadia Tuvya; Settings: Danny Caravan; Costumes: Amnon Meguri-Cohen; Lighting: David Bamayer.

THE Inbal troupe has ventured into a new type of production: it is presenting the Book of Ruth as a full-length musical drama, with the Bible text set to music.

Sara Levi-Tannai, who is responsible for the inspiration as well as for the direction, has given us some interesting Bible commentary and interpretation in her beautiful and colourful production. Visually, the play is a delight to behold. It has exceptionally lovely settings, is extremely well lighted and has fine costumes. It also has oriental instruments.

But for a group dedicated to the dance, the production seems far too static. As the story progresses there is always the feeling that maybe the tableaux will give way to some of the dancing upon which Inbal has built its reputation, but all too often one picture leads to another in the traditional way of school pageants.

"Ruth" is a tender and moving pastoral love story with exciting overtones. There are some Bible commentators who claim that it was written and read in the market place as a protest against the racial laws enacted by Ezra and Nehemiah during the return of the Jews from Babylon. The emphasis is laid on the fact that Ruth, a Moabite and a stranger, becomes the great-grandmother of David, the King of the Jews and the eventual ancestor of the Messiah.

Sara Levi-Tannai evidently accepts this interpretation, for in her grand finale she lays great stress upon the birth of Oved, the son of Ruth and Boaz. At this point the whole troupe sings and dances in great ecstasy to the Biblical words "He is the father of Jesse, the father of David." Loyal to the text, the group has also made the ancestry of Boaz into a song.

This is probably the first time that an attempt has been made to make the "begats" exciting to anybody but the participants. And why not? The rhythm of "Perez begat Herzon; and Herzon begat Ram, and Ram begat Aminadav" etc., etc. is every bit as exciting as the rhythm of "the rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain," which lent so much to "My Fair Lady."

Bruria Ishai-Halevi, who has a profile like an ancient Mediterranean princess, is well cast as Ruth. Her face and gestures are mobile and she has both the delicacy and the ardour which suit the part very well.

Acting honours, however, must go to Margalit Oved as Naomi. The scene in which she conceives the plot of forcing the issue between Ruth and Boaz is a masterpiece of acting. She becomes a cross between a scheming mother and Fate itself. Through her plot she has not only rewarded her son's widow for her love and loyalty, but has assured her own place in history by becoming the nurse, guide and caretaker of the future king.

The least satisfactory of the leading parts is Moahe Kedem as Boaz. He was probably chosen for the part because he looks like a prosperous land-owner, but his solidity becomes stolidity and does little to help the action of the play.

The music is played by a group of musicians originally from Iraq who perform on such instruments as the ood, the canoon, the xylophone, the flute and drums who are directed by composer Ovadya Tuvya. The lighting is excellent. *IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ*

Benjamin Bar-am writes:—

MR. Tuvia Ovadia, composer of the music for Ruth, was confronted with a most difficult task. What should his "biblical" music be? Should he exploit his medium in order to create a true archaic atmosphere or should he keep to folkloristic traditions and Bible cantilation, and use them to the best of his ability and understanding?

The solution may have been a logical choice but it was somewhat naive. Taking three oriental instruments — the flute, the canoon and the ood — and letting them play an endless line of folklore inspired tunes (Yemenite, Bokharan, etc.) cannot be the right answer to this problem. This may be in the true tradition of Inbal but whether it is also in the tradition of the Bible is another question.

This is in no way a criticism of Mr. Tuvya's accomplishment. On the contrary, we think that he created a musical background of real beauty. His melodic imagination seems fathomless, his rhythmic invention exciting, his cautious use of counterpoint and dissonance is a proof of his good taste and great understanding. This music sounds fresh, original and very well thought out.

Of the three main instruments used, we found the canoon, an instrument of Turkish origin, totally unfitting and a strangey to the atmosphere. Notwithstanding its rich sound it is of an unbearable monotony, and it was greatly overused: it should have been omitted altogether in the second act.

The ensemble should also have steered clear of aria-like voices, especially Mr. Itamar Cohen's, which reminds one of cheap sentimental pseudo-orientalism.

Generally speaking we found the music more interesting and less monotonous in the second act than in the first. The musicians played with the greatest virtuosity.

A scene from Inbal's production : Ruth goes to Boaz.

Russian Jewish Artists in London

LONDON.—AN exhibition of unusual interest is being held at the Grosvenor Gallery in London where, for the first time, the work of modern Soviet artists is on sale to the Western public.

The 27 artists concerned are members of the Leningrad Experimental Graphic Laboratory and the present exhibition is due to the enterprise of Eric Estoric, the American-born art dealer whose parents were, in fact, Russian Jews.

Estoric has lived in London for some time and at his new Gallery has already established himself as a dealer of unusual taste. As the art critic of the London Times writes, "It is an Exhibition to satisfy curiosity rather than raise enthusiasm." Whilst the work of the members of the Laboratory is on a high technical level, there is little to indicate that modern Russian artists are either searching for or have found a language distinctly their own.

The principal impression from the lithographs is of the abiding influence of Matisse and other French artists of the near past. Only one of the artists makes a personal impression. He is 58-year old Anatole Kaplan, well-known in Russia as a stage designer. His album of illustrations to "The Bewitched Tailor" and to "Tevye the Milkman" are great favourites in Russia and some of them have been reproduced in Western magazines. The critic of "The Times" wrote: "The most enjoyable prints here in which both Jewish and Russian qualities prove reminiscent of Chagall are those of Kaplan"; whilst Terence Mullaly in the "Daily Telegraph" wrote "... It is for me Kaplan who is *understanding*".

Good Humour

The 22 examples of his work in the Exhibition are all in black and white. He uses a rather lazy stippled effect in his portraits of Jewish types or the scenes of Jewish village life. They are full of the tender, sympathetic good humour which one associates with Yiddish writing.

There are a number of other artists whose names indicate their Jewish origin; Valentine Brodski, who has clearly visited Great Britain, from his drawings of Stratford-upon-Avon and Scotland; Gregory Israelovitch a younger artist, 37 years old, whose prints are devoted to slightly fantastic illustrations of *owls*; Adrian Kaplun, born 1907, is of the older generation and shows lithographs of old buildings; Serge Steinberg, born in Leningrad 1911 is the son of the well-known conductor M. O. Steinberg. He paints romantic scenes of his native city; Alexandra Yacobson is naively Russian in her illustrations to fairy tales.

The Exhibition has attracted much attention in London, and sales, both to the public and to museums, have been high.

CHARLES SPENCER

KAPLUN : "Jewish Table".

Israel — Through a Lens

ISRAEL. Photos by A.D. Arielli. Text by Erich Luth. Wilhelm Andermann Verlag, Munich. 20 colour photos 61 pp.

ISRAEL, STATE OF HOPE by Karl Schubert and Rolf Vogel. Schwabenverlag, Stuttgart. 87 pp.

THE YOUNG TRAVELLER IN ISRAEL by K.M. Wallcox. 128 pp. illustrated. Phoenix House, London. 10s6d.

WOMEN OF ISRAEL by Sam Waagenar, Bruna and Lonnie Kahn (Tel Aviv). 46 pp. 130 plates.

ISRAEL THE CHOSEN LAND Or-Israel Tel Aviv.

OVER a dozen illustrated books on Israel have appeared in different countries this year, and all of them are essentially picture books with supplementary text. One might presume from this that it is easier to photograph a varied country like Israel than to write about it, and thus avoid going seriously into any of its problems. These five books are essentially an assembly of visual and written facts, designed as a guide.

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THE two German books are chock-full of facts, figures and history, starting with Herzl and presented in dull, pedantic English. The Andermann edition, however, is most attractive, one of a series on different countries. Arielli's colour plates are splendid, and the printing and presentation faultless. The text by Luth is far more alive than that in the larger, heavier, "State of Hope," a semi-official publication that succeeds in leaving a faintly bad aftertaste. The upshot of the latter, one discovers, is how German Reparations are helping build Israel. Most of the photographs are either old-fashioned in conception or dwell on the least attractive members of our different communities. The cover picture of a patriarch in Maghreb dress hardly goes with the title. The first plate is that of Mr. Ben-Gurion and Mr. Adenauer in close conversation, the last that of German rolling stock. The treatment is clumsy, to say the least.

• • •

THE Young Traveller series of guide books for teen-agers encompasses 20 countries. The new Israel volume is in the usual narrative form and describes the visit of a young English boy and girl (Christians) to Israel as guests of a local family. For all its "Boys Own" style it manages a nearly perfect score on place-names and facts and is quite informative. The youngsters conclude their visit by planting a tree and one must admire the way the author, himself a visitor of course, has got them into the spirit of the thing.

• • •

SAM Waagenar's pocket book is filled with attractive pictures and portraits of Israel womanhood, with no attempt to gild any lilies: some of the most appealing portraits are of twinkling old ladies and proud oriental matriarchs; and there are Arab village girls as well as art students and the inevitable young soldiers. The photographer - author sees a story behind each of them, as indeed there is, and apart from his brief captions he devotes the first part of the book to an account of a few broadly drawn types — the oriental immigrant, the concentration camp survivor etc. each told as a Jewish story. They are warmly and sympathetically presented, and complement the photographs.

• • •

THE poorest book in this list is the Israeli production. Trite photos on poor paper, together with lack of design and poor typography and taste, combine to make this one of the worst books on Israel we have ever seen.

M.R.

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Faust in South America

By Mendel Kohansky

THE TALENT SCOUT, by Romain Gary. Michael Joseph, London. 221 pp. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv).

TRAVELING in air conditioned limousines across the forbidding, mountainous landscape of an unnamed South American country is one of the strangest groups of people ever assembled between the covers of a novel. Most of them are public performers of one sort or another, and include a world-famous American evangelist; the world's only circus artist, a Frenchman, who can juggle 12 balls and hopes one day to do it with 13, not for himself but for the glory of France; a violin virtuoso who differs from other pursuers of that noble art by his ability to play standing on his head; a Cuban boy called Superman who performs in public and with amazing frequency what other men perform in private and much less frequently. They and the others are proceeding to the capital city as guests of the country's ruler, General Jose Almayo, to participate in some sort of a festival. Traveling with them is a richly dressed, elderly Indian woman who hasn't uttered a word throughout the journey, and keeps herself in a constant stupor by chewing *mastah* leaves, the local narcotic. She is the General's mother.

The caravan of limousines is suddenly halted by a detachment of soldiers with tommy guns. The Captain orders the travellers out of the cars and into a roadside café to await further instructions. Inside, the group is joined by a pretty American girl, slightly drunk, who turns out to be the great man's mistress. There is an excited telephone conversation between the Captain and someone at headquarters, listened to with bated breath by the group, till it becomes clear that all of them — including the old lady and the American girl — are to be shot, by order of General Jose Almayo.

Why does the General want to kill all these harmless people, with four American citizens among them, provoking grave reprisals from the powerful northern neighbour? It seems that there is a military revolt against the dictator in the capital, and the crafty Almayo conceived the idea of shooting the distinguished group, to make it look as if the dastardly act was committed by the insurrectionists, and thus discredit them in the eyes of the country and the world. But shoot his own mother? That's just it. The General is very proud of this masterful stroke; no one will ever believe that he is responsible for his own mother's death.

Crime of Crimes

There is still another reason why he wants it done. Early in his life Jose Almayo dedicated himself to the pursuit of evil, and though he has already committed every evil deed he could think of, ordering his own mother shot is a crime which impresses even him. Almayo is an Indian, born and raised in the traditional poverty and degradation of his people. In adolescence he discovered that "If you are born an Indian, you have got to have talent. You have to be a bullfighter, or a prize fighter, or a great bandit. Otherwise you just rot. They don't give you a chance."

In Almayo's primitive, superstitious mind "talent" is something supernatural, granted by a supernatural power. Is it God? Obviously not, for the men whom he has seen achieve success the great generals, millionaires, bandits, do not serve Him. The village priest, Father Chrisostomo, taught him to fear the devil whom evil deeds please, and so the boy made up his mind to spend his life in the service of the Prince of Darkness, in order to get his reward. But where could one find him?

Jose Almayo went to the capital which was known as the most corrupt city in South America, and there he started the life of a petty hoodlum in the city's most corrupt quarter, around the nightclubs which were nests of depravity. There he made contacts with important people as the first step towards a political career. In the nightclubs he also met conjurers, hynotists, jugglers, freaks of every kind, whom he believed to be close to the Devil, but at close range they all turned out to be impostors.

Absolute Evil

Even after becoming dictator of his country with unlimited power and wealth, Almayo continued his naïve, idealistic search for the source of absolute evil, with the single-minded devotion of a medieval knight seeking the Holy Grail, and through men of "talent," performers appearing in a nightclub he owned, he fervently hoped one day to meet Him to whom he could sell his soul. In the end, with the revolt against him apparently successful, General Almayo, a wounded and hunted man, finally tracked down a magician whom he had been following for years, a performer who reputedly could lift himself six feet above the ground while seated in a chair, and remain hovering in mid-air without support. He forces the magician at gunpoint to perform for him, but the old man just makes a ludicrous pretence of soaring upward, while his feet remain on the ground.

What does it all add up to? "The Talent Scout" is a novel with a clouded meaning; its characters are not people but ideas, not all of them clearly stated. There is the American girl who loves the Dictator, and is very proud that she made him build a magnificent art museum, a music conservatory, and install the best telephone system on the continent, in a country where almost everybody is illiterate and habitually starving. She and the famous evangelist represent the naive American belief in "progress" — American style. There is the Dictator's mother, oblivious of what is going on about her, in a permanent stupor induced by chewing *mastah* leaves — a symbol of the centuries-old passivity of the exploited Indian. The cast of characters also includes the Baron, a mysterious character who one evening appeared in Almayo's night club drunk, and was still there, drunk, when they came to re-open the place next evening. Nothing can ever astonish or dismay him, the European who has seen everything, has lived through everything, and has nothing left but his lifeless dignity.

Written with Voltairean wit and elegance, "The Talent Scout" is a fascinating and puzzling novel. Its two elements — the philosophical and the social, are uneasy neighbours who get in each other's way. However, the moral of the philosophical parable is clear, and the author chose a ventriloquist's dummy to express it: "The truth about Faust, my dear sir, is not at all that he had sold his soul to the devil. That is merely a reassuring lie. The truth about good old Faust, and about all of us who are trying so hard, is that there is no devil to buy our soul. All phonies. A lot of con men, impostors, cheap tricksters, fakes. They keep promising, but cannot deliver. No real talent. That's my tragedy as an artist, my kind sir — and it is breaking my little heart."

— GDULA SCHWEIG-OGEN: Ceramics
From the current exhibition of the Jerusalem Artists House

Inner Poetry of English Life

By S. Doroni

ROOM AT THE BOTTOM by Noel Woodin. 219 pp. Chatto & Windus, London.

THE beginning sets the tone: "Some announce it bravely — perhaps brashly — some leave it shyly hidden behind a blush, some make sure their friends announce it for them and some let it be told when they are conveniently conspicuous: but, ultimately, those who devote some of their life to the making of poems like to be, and generally are, called Poets."

With everybody struggling harder and harder to be a success, it is little wonder that books about those who eschew such vulgarity are becoming more and more popular. After all, we all enjoy reading about someone else's nonconformism even if we ourselves avoid it like the plague.

But what is really attractive about this book is its cheerfulness and also a kind of dignity. For, as the author himself says:

"Dignity. It is about the only thing you start with. And, if you are lucky, something you finish with as well. It is a strange quality. The most intelligent clown has it, and the saddest matchbox seller. Good men wear it unconsciously and good women by their very nature, and we can perhaps describe it as the allowance you make for a man's foibles. If he has no dignity you do not accept them: if he has, it makes him somehow understandable."

Feeling of Superiority

I could not help reflecting that this is the sort of book that could only have been written by an Englishman. Only an Englishman has got that innate feeling of superiority no matter what circumstances he finds himself in — hitchhiking, selling ice-cream at an Exhibition, weeding cabbages; through all these strange or seedy occupations our hero remains himself, detached, cheerful, and only very mildly snobbish about the English Working Class.

For as the author says, one should only work to earn enough money for what one sees as "one's true life," and his true life is Poetry. Of course, the snag is that most people haven't the faintest idea what their true life is. He is one of the lucky ones. But the book can be enjoyed as a modern picaresque novel, it is no melancholy, breast-beating saga, no picture of the Poet as a Young Rebel. Julian, the hero, is not concerned with the ills of society, only with getting a few pounds together so that he can stop work and go on the booze, have a good time and write a poem.

But of course an oblique and stringent criticism is implied in nearly every sentence. He realizes very early on that most people really "don't believe" in their work at all, that their inner lives are far removed from their routine lives, that most men and women are profoundly cynical about the tasks they have to perform. But this is never laid on with a trowel, only implied.

He is engagingly candid even about the supposed idyll of the Poet's life. "Life at the Black Barn was far from empty, but it was also far from full." To cut oneself off from society, for even the most noble and worthwhile task, also implies loneliness and boredom — "living with the Monster that is Me."

So he falls in love. And at first all goes swimmingly. She is a delightful girl full of enthusiasm for life and with an amazing readiness to follow him to all sorts of unlikely places. And then one day he comes home from work (paving the road) and finds her in bed with a pallid vegetarian with whom they are staying. Why? Because, deep down, she really is a conformist too. She couldn't take him any more. As she says:

"You'll go out with five shillings, like a child firmly convinced that the night will bring you some adventure or other, that the next Pub is more exciting than the one you're in, that the unexpected will — as it has to by its very name — prove unexpected. That there is Poetry below the next man's choker and cap, that every dark drab corner of a dark, drab world can be, and really is, brilliant with possibility and that you hold the key. So off you go, innocent, brusque and cruel."

In one masterly line he advises his lost love to at least find someone who "believes a little of what he does and does a little of what he believes."

But above all this is a book to enjoy. There is a truly masterly description of a gang of road-menders. Anyone who has ever worked with labourers in England will recognize its authenticity. The ritual of the Morning Tea, the Morning Break, The Dinner Break, the Afternoon Break, Fetching the Water, Moving the Tools, all this is rendered with a dead-pan realism that one drinks in with delight, wanting it never to stop.

Physician Reports On Warsaw Ghetto Life

HAYEI HAYERUDIM BEGETTO VARSHA (Life of the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto). Memoirs of a Doctor. By Dr. M. Lenski. Jerusalem, 1961. (Life of the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto. Memoirs of a Doctor.)

THE author, who worked as a physician in the Warsaw Ghetto, especially in the Jewish Hospital there, gives us a first-hand account of the events from Autumn 1939 to the beginning of 1943. The most important feature of the book is its sincerity and its complete objectivity. Even when describing abject cruelty, the writer reports the bare facts. While some parts of the book have a tendency to pathos, this can be explained by the emotional stress of the events the author is compelled to relate. His veracity is revealed in his description of the moral decline of both the persecutors and some of the Jews — the "Jewish police," informers and spies, for example.

The description of the functioning of the medical attention, the role of the hospitals working under conditions of dire shortage, is really remarkable; it is a glorious page in the story of the achievements of Jewish doctors in the Ghetto. The epidemics that broke out there (pp. 121-136) give an interesting insight into epidemiology and tell of the unbroken enthusiasm of the doctors and the nurses.

Among the outstanding personalities in the hospital was Hillel Zeitlin, a profound thinker of strong religious frame of mind. The report of the interview with Zeitlin is one of the most interesting passages of the book (pp. 207-212).

This is a work of utmost importance for the contemporary reader trying to understand such momentous events in recent Jewish history. It may be regarded as a remarkable historical document related by an honest chronicler.

JOSHUA O. LEIBOWITZ

Whirlpool of Congo Events

By Geoffrey Wigoder

CONGO DISASTER by Colin Legum. Penguin. 174 pp. 3/6.

A SPATE of books on the Congo seems inevitable and among the first comes this Penguin by one of the best-informed journalists on the problems of Africa — Colin Legum of the "Observer." He presents a balanced and independent survey in which nobody escapes criticism — not even the United Nations around which Mr. Legum's paper tends to develop a mystique.

Particularly valuable is the account of events leading up to last summer's collapse. It traces the modern development of the Congo, and the villain of the piece is King Leopold II of Belgium who replaced the natives' fear of the slaver (generally Arab) with the fear of the white man. The Belgians finally took over this colony—almost the size of Europe—in 1908. In so doing, they adopted a paternalistic policy — the interests of the African population were to have absolute priority but everything was to be done for them. The Belgians regarded economic development and education as the basis for African progress but without political independence. This was their error (and, to a large extent, that of the Portuguese); the British and the French, on the other hand, recognized it as an error almost in time and were consequently able to salvage something from the ruins.

Under Belgian rule, Congo was ruled by a trinity — the Administration, Big Business and the Catholic Church. After 1946, the trinity broke up, political direction changed in Belgium and the wind of liberty blew throughout Africa. The administration on-the-spot was unable to reconcile paternalism with the new nationalism while the Congo colons were almost as obdurate as their like in Algeria. In no time, the structure crumbled when the children decided that they had matured sufficiently to reject the paternal authority.

Nationalist Conflicts

Legum sees the real struggle in the post-Belgian period as between the Unitarians (led by Lumumba) and the Federalists (represented by Kasavubu). The conflict between tribal nationalism and pan-African nationalism is a universal phenomenon in contemporary Africa. In Ghana, the Unitarians, personified by Nkrumah, triumphed; Nigeria, on the other hand, reached a federal solution. Today we are witnessing a similar struggle in Uganda. In the Congo, the Unitarians made the running until independence; a combination of factors then checked their progress. The recent Madagascar and Coquilhatville conferences planted the initiative in the hands of the Federalists—but they still have far to go before imposing their will on the Unitarians, now led by Gizenga with his close ties with Moscow and Cairo.

In reaching the events of the summer of 1960, Legum almost gets sucked under in the confusing whirlpool of events. He keeps his head above the water with his separate discussions of the role of the U.N., the role of the other African states and the effect of power politics on the Congo. But even such a trained observer as Legum is driven to make comments such as "What went wrong is easier to describe than explain" or "It is difficult to determine precisely the grounds for Lumumba's quarrel with the Belgians." In fact, it is hard for the Western mind to grasp many of the developments in Central Africa.

Legum's story goes down to last October (a postscript details events up to December). He blames the U.N. for not trying to restore Congolese unity, for acting "with equal impartiality" towards the legal and rebel governments; and for failing to deal effectively with the Force Publique.

Legum's book is an interim report — and a useful one. But it will be a long time before we see the confusing turmoil which started last summer — and which still continues — in any proper perspective.

Uriel Da Costa in Polish

By N. SHRAGA

THE tragic figure of Uriel Da Costa is now being much discussed in the literary and intellectual circles of the Eastern bloc, to judge by the Polish translation of his autobiography, "Picture of My Life," which recently appeared in Warsaw in a richly illustrated de luxe edition with an introduction by the young Polish philosopher, L. Kolakowski; and by a monograph on Da Costa edited by Professor M. Bielinsky at the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Historical Institute.

Da Costa, born in Portugal of a Marrano family in 1585 and educated at a Jesuit University, showed his disappointment with Catholicism by emigrating to the Netherlands, where he was converted to Judaism. Exalting its spiritual meaning above its external forms, he published "Theses Against Tradition," in which he denounced Jewish orthodoxy. Banned from the community three times, he was pardoned each time upon showing his penitence, but he continued to rebel and was finally definitively excommunicated. Hounded during the last seven years of his life he shot himself in 1640.

"The life of Uriel Da Costa is not just one continuous tale of suffering and persecution but a symbol of the eternal historic struggle between ossified tradition and the desire for revitalization and reform," writes Kolakowski in his introduction. Da Costa himself wrote: "It is a fine and ideal deed to fight and die for one's country, but why is it not noble to fight for freedom of conscience, our most precious possession?"

The book has been discussed at length by Poland's literary critics. The Warsaw weekly, "Nowa Kultura," among others, writes: "His ideas no longer fit our times, but important for us are the sincerity of his struggle, his continual striving for perfection despite obstacles and difficulties." It is noteworthy that Kolakowski himself, a key "revisionist" figure in the Polish events of the summer of 1956, has been severely criticized in the Socialist Bloc for "rightist deviationism."

According to the Soviet monograph, Da Costa was one of the first trailblazers of rationalism and the atheism of the French Age of Reason; Professor Bielinsky considers him "one of the fighters for progressive ideology and against feudalism," not a son of the Jewish ghetto but "an important figure of universal history." Many of Bielinsky's documents, such as the *Herem* edicts against Da Costa, issued in 1618 by the community of Venice and in 1623 by the community of Amsterdam, were translated from Hebrew.

This latest work is the 101st to be written about the 16th century Jewish philosopher. Voltaire is only one of the writers of many nations to have devoted a whole work to the subject.

Devilish Humour

THE BALLAD OF PECKHAM RYE by Muriel Spark. London: Macmillan, 1960. 192 pp. 15s. (Available on loan at the British Council Library, Tel Aviv.)

MISS Spark, it is reported, takes no longer than eight weeks to write a novel and it is consequently difficult to keep up with her. "The Ballad of Peckham Rye" follows "Memento Mori" (which made her name) and precedes "The Bachelors" (which has been well received). On the basis of the middle book alone it is difficult to account for her growing reputation.

"The Ballad," admittedly, is enjoyably light and mildly humorous reading. Miss Spark pokes a funny finger at the marriage of Industry and the Arts in the realm of Personnel Management, and she gently satirizes the working lives and recreational feuds and romances of the bosses and the bossed in England's factoryland. For good measure she throws in a bottle slashing and a quiet murder.

But Miss Spark evidently does not consider man's hell to be of his own making. Dougal Douglas, the hero-villain of the piece, who confounds the inhabitants of Peckham Rye, is replete with a deformed shoulder and two horny bumps on his head and he makes his exit through a long tunnel which is conveniently at hand. A desired symbolical profundity, one feels, fades away in a damp whimsicality.

H.M.D.

STAMPS OF THE WEEK

A sum of $460,000, representing the total proceeds of the issue of World Refugee Year commemorative stamps by the Postal Administration, Vatican City (shown above), has been donated to the Stamp Plan organized jointly by the Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees and the UNRWA. These funds, which constitute the largest contribution made by any country to the Stamp Plan, will be used for groups of refugees in various parts of Europe, North Africa, the Middle East and the Far East. The Vatican City is the only one of the 76 countries participating in the Plan which has decided to turn over the entire proceeds from the sale of its World Refugee Year stamps to refugee work. Over $1m. will be distributed through the U.N. refugee offices as a consequence of the Plan.

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . ..

MICHELANGELO'S struggle to interpret his visions in stone, and especially his vision of death, forms the subject of a treatise by Moshe Barasch (Mosad Bialik, Jerusalem, 116 pp., + bibliography, index and 28 plates). After tracing the various art forms, trends and ideas current during the Renaissance, and the extent of their influence upon Michelangelo's sculpture, the author, a lecturer at the Hebrew University, tackles several of the artist's works related to the idea or image of death. The relation between love and death, the conception of death as the freeing of the spirit (as perhaps best symbolized by the "Slaves"), the idea behind what the author calls "unmotivated movement" in Michelangelo's statues — these and other thoughts are expounded, and illustrated by some of Michelangelo's most famous creations. Special emphasis is put on the works devoted to the "Pieta", with interesting comparisons between the early, detailed "Beautiful Pieta" and the last, unfinished "Pieta Rondanini".

There are many footnotes and references, some helpful, while others should have been explained and elaborated upon in the text itself.

• • •

THE new Sholom Aleichem reader is a welcome addition to the series of booklets in easy Hebrew edited by Chaim Rabin under the title of Gesher '61 (W.Z.O.'s Department for Education and culture in the Diaspora, translated from the Yiddish by Yehezkel Keren, illustrated by D. Labovsky, 108 pp.) The choice of vocabulary is limited to the List of A Thousand Basic Words, and all words not included therein are explained in footnotes.

The stories selected are as representative of their author as is possible in such a thin volume. They include, among others, a description of Katrielivka, the famous "If I Were Rothschild," a few passages from "Motl, Son of Peisi" and Sholom Aleichem's testament. With a few exceptions, explanation of the difficult words is concise and clear within the context. The text is, of course, vowelpointed and will presumably constitute a relief for many Ulpanists and others battling with the Hebrew language and confined to the rather unexciting tales of their regular studybooks.

M.A.

. . . English . . .

LONG before Americans, either "Quiet" or "Ugly," discovered Asia, the continent had been explored, in a powerful feat of the imagination, by Frederick Prokosch, whose novel, The Asiatics, first published in 1935, has now been reissued in a pocket edition by Signet.

This story of a young American's wanderings from Beirut to Vietnam was hailed by André Gide as an authentic masterpiece and by Thomas Mann as one of the most brilliant and original achievements of the young literary generation.

Reading it again today, one is struck by the fact that names which in 1935 were as exotic as the pleasure domes of Kubla Khan in Xanadu are today common knowledge to readers of the popular press. Countries which were then only on the edge of our existence are today the focus of daily banner headlines.

It is a tribute to the author that the book is still readable, and the odd assortment of characters still holds our attention. Mostly, one is impressed by the descriptions of the various countries through which the young American travels and the matter-of-fact language in which he recounts his fantastic adventures. He spends months in a Turkish prison on suspicion of being a Communist and weeks as the guest of a maharajah in India. He travels from Erivan to Kazvin with a Nestorian priest and spends four days with the beautiful daughter of a Persian peasant and an aristocratic English woman. He is involved in a plane accident while flying from Teheran to Meshed, recovers and stays with a Persian prince who had bought his beautifully bound copies of Hafiz and Firdausi at a Cambridge bookshop. And so his journey continues all the way up to the edge of China.

At the end of the journey, one of the characters declares that Asia is the land of death. "We're all Asiatics. We're lost, the race is dying... What's ahead for us except a dark age?". One wonders whether Prokosch would not write differently today.

F.D.

• • •

MARGARET Wheeler's **The Walls of Jericho** (Grey Arrow, 3/6) contains a vivid description of work at one of the classical Palestinian 'digs' — Kathleen Kenyon's extensive excavations at ancient Jericho. This is a popular work combining details of the actual archaeology with a picture of the surroundings and of life in the modern town of Jericho. The artistic and epigraphic finds — up to the time this book was written in 1956 — were poor; the emphasis is therefore on walls — and tombs.

Lady Wheeler served as draughtsman with the expedition and spent much of her time recording the skeletons found in such comparative abundance. Her predicament forms one of the main subjects for the many witty drawings with which the book is illustrated. She makes no pretence at presenting a scientific summary — but she provides an extremely readable account of some fascinating discoveries.

G.W.

• • •

SET in the hurly-burly world of the New York tenements, **The Little Disturbances of Man** by Grace Paley (Meridan Fiction), is a collection of short stories not to be missed. The sentiment is genuine and avoids bathos and the comedy, though often broad, is never vulgar. Best of all are the characters. The strokes are bold, but Miss Paley's people are not caricatures. Most of them—including a pet monkey with the improbable name of Itzik Halbfunt — have a Jewish background, but this is completely taken for granted, as is the case with the Irish and Italian background of other characters.

The stories cover a variety of subjects, in most of which women in love are the central characters. There are young women in love with husbands who leave them, even younger women in love with men who refuse to become their husbands, and, perhaps best of all, there is Rosie. She starts off as a young woman in love with the flashy star of the Yiddish playhouse, a relationship soon develops, which ends when Rosie finds he has a wife. Then after decades of spinster loneliness Rosie meets up with her man again, old, retired and divorced by his wife for 50 years of adultery. The story ends with Rosie on her triumphant way to her wedding.

A.B.

. . . and German

NO Austrian, especially no Austrian Jew, will have forgotten the name of Karl Kraus, one of the numerous Jewish intellectuals eaten up by that sad sign of degeneration, Jewish self-hatred. Kraus was immensely gifted, with a sense of language unequalled by any other journalist, and a merciless eye for human weakness. He was a great critical power in Vienna before World War I, a fighter for what he thought was right, but to many of us he was anathema because of his bias against everything Jewish.

Now the Fischer Bücherei has published a selection from his books and from the weekly he wrote entirely by himself for nearly 40 years, **Die Fackel**. It is a good and representative selection, and a silly anti-Semitic satire on Felix Salten, "Jüdeinde Hasen" is included, to show his worst side, I suppose. As Salten is dead, perhaps the inclusion of this weak piece is not in the best of taste.

Another new Fischer Bücherei volume is **Goethe im Gespräch**, selected by Grumach, followed, in the fashionable German way, by an epilogue (instead of an introduction). Goethe was a great conversationalist and indeed even dictated as if speaking to a partner, and it is no wonder that more people have written down what he said to them than has ever been done for a writer, perhaps with the exception of Johnson. This is a good bedside book for people for whom Eckermann, Riemer et al are too much of a good thing.

P.L.

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Parliamentarian from Liberia

Women Must Take Active Hand in Universal Cooperation

By Helen Rossi

BRINGING everybody together — so that maybe women can really get to grips with the problems of the world is . . . Ellen Mills Scarbrough expresses the purpose at an international seminar for women. "It breathes cooperation — it talks it and it laughs it" says Mrs. Scarbrough in her soft voice. Her lively eyes dance as she warms up to the subject dear to her heart — how to get the women of emerging nations to work for their rights. Perhaps, she says, if the women really get down to it something may be done in this troubled world.

A beautiful woman who dresses with quiet elegance, with a firm welcoming handclaps that brings you close from the moment you meet her, Mrs. Scarbrough is Liberia's first and only woman member of the Liberian Parliament. She has been in the House of Representatives (the Liberian legislature has a Senate and a House) since 1959 and came here to lecture at the Haifa International Seminar on the role of Women in a Developing Society.

Her own battle in a developing society was enough to inspire the women attending the Seminar. She has spent 30 years in education, rising from the ranks from teacher to supervisor, Assistant Minister of Education and Deputy Minister. In the Liberian Parliament she is Chairman of the Education Committee.

Mrs. Scarbrough has been travelling widely in the last few years, representing her country at meetings and conferences where women from around the world gather to seek inspiration, knowledge and assistance in working out the problems of their countries. She is very proud too of the new roof women's organization she helped create in her country. It is non-political and non-sectarian and includes all the women's associations. She definitely feels it will get all Liberian women out working together.

Ellen Mills Scarbrough

While Liberia has compulsory education, there is still a dearth of teachers and schools outside the main cities. There are many dialects, and so English is the main language of instruction in the schools. Mission schools have been very helpful in bringing elementary education to isolated villages.

Her warm personality and all-consuming desire to educate her people have led Mrs. Scrabrough to bring children from the villages to her home so as to ensure their education. She is always foster-mother to at least eight boys at once. Two years ago, when she was on a trip around the country with the wife of the Liberian president, Mrs. Tubman, a little girl fell in love with her at first sight. Mrs Tubman had watched the scene and as they were preparing to leave she sent the child to get her parents and her clothes. Then she faced Mrs. Scarbrough with: "See here, you always take boys into your home, this time this little girl is coming back with you. You know you love her already." And so it was. Her foster-daughter is now her constant companion. She takes her along on many of her trips abroad.

Mrs. Scarbrough, who arrived in the last weeks of the Haifa Seminar, lectured mainly on the role of women in a legislature. Two of the most popular women attending the Seminar were also from Liberia — Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Gibson, niece of President Tubman and Supervisor of Kindergarten Schools, and Miss Williette Davis, private secretary to the Minister of Finance, who is also a superintendent of Sunday schools and a voluntary social worker.

Dina Alon
RECOMMENDS
LENTIL LAMB SOUP
(made in 10 minutes)

200 grams ground lamb
2 pkgs. VITA Lentil Soup
4 cups water
1 small tin tomato puree
1 onion, chopped
4 tbsps. oil
1 tbsp. chopped dill
2 cloves garlic, crushed
1 bay leaf
1 slice bread
½ cup cold water
1 egg yolk.

Put the VITA Lentil soup and the 6 cups of water to boil together with the tomato puree, onion, dill, garlic and bay leaf. While this is simmering, mix the ground lamb with the slice of bread which has been dipped into the ½ cup cold water and then squeezed dry. Add the egg yolk. Form into very small balls and fry in the hot oil. Add the meat balls and the fat in the pan to the Lentil soup and serve hot. Ready in 10 minutes.

VITA

Diary of a Housewife

By Hadasah Bat Haim

IT is enlightening to realize how one's point of view alters with one's circumstances. For instance I never noticed how high the kerbstones were in Nahariya until I had to negotiate them with a pram, and our road, bad enough in a car and boneshaking on a bicycle, is like a switchback when passed over by a baby carriage: it bounces the baby up and down like a ball. Fortunately she takes it all in good part thinking it is a game specially invented for her entertainment and at every descent she beams acknowledgement at me.

•

IT is rather surprising that there are no traffic regulations pertaining to perambulators. A baby wagon loaded with a hefty baby and half a ton of shopping is just as dangerous a vehicle as any motor and has the advantage of being able to pursue its victims onto the pavements. My shopping, especially on a Thursday, reaches such proportions that the poor baby has to fold herself up into one corner of her own carriage with her arms round the fish and her feet on the washing powder. It seems foolish to shout "Hoy" or "Look out there!" as an alternative to butting people in the back and I feel the vehicle should be equipped with a bell or a hooter.

•

APPARENTLY the pram also makes good eating. Have not tried it myself but the baby sucks and bites her way along all the edges that she can reach, much preferring this diet to the more conventional dishes such as potatoes or carrots. She regards all offer of these delicacies as obvious attempts to poison her and rejects them untasted. She is more reconciled to banana but the only way to give it to her without disaster is to undress her completely and to clothe oneself in a rubber overall (and preferably mask). The spoon must be then quickly inserted before she can knock it flying. When it is in her mouth she alternates between dribbling it out and ejecting it in a fine spray which is surprisingly far-reaching. Incidentally, it is also quite indelible and anyone who needs marking ink in a hurry when all the shops are closed can use mashed banana with confidence.

•

SHE is a very social baby and loves practically everybody. Anyone who comes over to look at her gets a big smile and a heave of the stomach while those who make jokes like saying "boo" or making popping noises put her into such ecstasy that she almost throws herself out of the pram and waves her arms and legs about like a demented starfish.

•

HER only complaint is about being left alone. My mother once told me that I suffered from the same complaint and in order to avoid having someone stand by the cot night and day, she bought, at an auction, a statue of Weber, and this, dressed in my father's hat and coat, served me well for a long time.

Instant Suntan Lasts

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

A NEW way to get suntanned without sunshine is now to be had, bottled, in local shops. Instant Tan, a product of Alpa Cosmetics, is a liquid which, according to a company spokesman, "causes the skin to react in a way similar to its reaction to sunshine." The liquid, a pleasantly-scented lotion, is opaque; this product is not a brown-coloured "paint" which washes off. Rather, it is said to last "as a suntan will" and like sunshine requires reapplication (about once a week, depending on individual reaction).

Why such a product in Israel, of all places? The company sees four types of potential customers. Those who have "no time to go to the beach and look healthy," those reluctant to be pale and white the first time out, those with sensitive skin who burn rather than tan (these three groups include men as well as women) and finally women who want their legs tanned all year round.

This is definitely not a product for the beach, and is not intended to provide protection against the sun. It takes three to four hours for the tan to "develop." The company stresses that tanners need not fear an unnatural "uniform" look since each skin reacts in its own personal way — much as each woman's skin changes, to a subtle degree, the scent of the perfume she wears.

Instant Tan is the newest in the wide range of Alpa's beauty products which runs from eau de cologne (with which the Haifa company started 25 years ago) to lipstick, and from night creams to mouth wash and electric shaving lotion.

Domestic Duel In Orissa

By Rawle Knox

NEW DELHI. — THE senior and the junior wife of a local landowner are contesting the same seat in the Orissa Provincial elections this week, a domestic complication few could have thought democracy would bring to India. The landowner, Mr. Rudra Pratrap Singhdes, is known as a faithful Congressman, and in the last elections his second wife worked against him for the opposition party, Ganatantra Parishad. This time she has been adopted as the official Congress candidate, and Mr. Singhdeo is supporting his senior wife, who runs as an independent.

Orissa, a land of rolling beaches and staggering temples (Puri and Jagganath are there) has taken a little light-heartedly to democracy. The State is going through mid-term elections because the former coalition Government in the State Assembly between Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad ended abruptly early this year with accusations of bad faith on both sides. Mr. Nehru has just completed an election tour there, and has said publicly that he thinks Congress chances are good. Privately, one understands, he is less concerned with a party victory than with the task of awakening Orissa from the feudal age.

Fifteen ex-princes are standing for the Ganatantra Parishad, and 12 for Congress. Of the 16 million population of Orissa, six million are aboriginal tribesmen or Untouchables, and to these especially the princely name still has strong appeal. In seeming paradox, but in fact because the Indian Government does want to bring modernisation to Orissa, the State has at Rourkela one of the country's three nationally owned steel plants — an exceptionally up-to-date installation erected by West German techniciana.

Mr. Nehru is indignant at the number of "Independent Congressmen" in the field. There are 140 seats to be contested and 50 official Congressmen find themselves opposed by independents. The risk is cheerfully taken by the independents.

They know that if they win they will surely be taken back into the Congress fold, because the party will need every vote it can get. This adds rather a sporting air to the whole proceedings.

Voting continues for a week. Whatever the results, and the betting is very even, the proceedings will have to be repeated next spring, when there are nation-wide general elections. Whichever of Mr. Singhdeo's wives wins, the onlooker finds it hard to be as interested in her politics as in her home life.

1962 Beachwear Preview

YOUNG WIZO presented a Fashion Show of Gottex swimwear and beachwear at the President Hotel last Saturday night, in aid of their scholarship and girls' club funds.

The show of 1962 beach fashions amply demonstrated how Gottex has reached the first rank of Israel's exporters. In general, the trend may be said to be towards three-piece ensembles — skirt, blouse, and either bikini or orthodox swimsuit.

Illustrated, left to right: A yellow print dress with bolero effect on bodice, worn with matching swimsuit and headscarf; "Sparta", a chiton-style after-swim tunic in blue cotton-sateen with white embroidered spot, and matching hat; "Hawaii", a strong-shaped skirt in a floral print cotton, worn with matching bikini. The "lei" is optional.

Tourist Show a Success

THE first of Rovell's series of half-hour fashion shows for tourists was held at the Holyland Hotel last Saturday afternoon. The firm reports that an unusual number of sales were made on the spot.

The audience were treated to an interesting collection of lightweight knitwear bearing the Aled and Dorina labels as well as a number of coats, dresses and two-pieces from Rovell's own workrooms.

The illustration shows, left to right: A cotton print dress in orange, green and white, whose slim-fitting bodice extends just below the waist; a pure silk blue and green printed dress, permanently-pleated from shoulder to hem — one of the most attractive items we've seen this year; a black jersey and Lurex three-piece. The seven-eighths coat and straight skirt are worn with a straight sleeveless tunic (not shown).

Research Helps Fight Cancer

Israel Scientists Can Contribute Effectively

By Prof. I. Berenblum, M.D.
(Chairman Israel Cancer Association)

CANCER is no new disease. It has existed throughout the ages. What is new is our awareness of the magnitude of the problem.

With improved diagnosis and more accurate statistics, we now have a better conception of the true incidence of the disease. Furthermore, with the conquest of other diseases, more and more people nowadays reach the age at which cancer becomes prevalent. For these reasons, cancer appears continuously to be on the increase. But just as other diseases have been vanquished by scientific methods, one can reasonably expect that scientific research will eventually also solve the cancer problem.

Everyone knows that while cancer is diagnosable, by the time diagnosis is made it is often too late for any treatment to be effective. Earlier diagnosis can be partly achieved by established Detection Clinics (conducted by the Israel Cancer Association), for routine examinations of the normal population. But the real problem is to devise new methods of diagnosis, so as to detect the disease before it is clinically recognisable. This is one of the practical objectives of cancer research.

Research Problems

The fact that many cases of cancer are incurable is well known. Actually, with some types of cancer, more than 95% are permanently cured; with other types, the curative rate is less than 5%; with most types the rate lies somewhere between these two extremes. One of the major objectives of cancer research is, therefore, to discover better methods of treatment — not merely improvments of existing methods (surgery and radiation) but radically new methods.

Finally, there is the problem of prevention, which nowadays plays so important a role in the case of non-cancerous disease but which seems to have so little scope in the case of cancer. This is perhaps the most important ultimate objective of cancer research, for clearly, if the disease could be prevented from appearing, the other problems discussed above would become relatively unimportant.

There are, in fact, two kinds of research, according to whether one merely seeks to improve something already in existence, or whether one aims to create something entirely new. The former is technology; the latter belongs more to the realm of basic research.

The smashing of the atom was not discovered by chance, or by trial and error, but as a consequence of advancements in basic physics. Without this fundamental knowledge, nuclear energy would never have become available.

All previous attempts to solve the practical problem of cancer by trial and error have led nowhere. We knew far too little about the nature and cause of the disease. We had to return to the scientific laboratory, to investigate the problem from first principles. This was begun less than 50 years ago; and the progress made during this half century has certainly been far greater than that clinically accumulated in the previous millennium.

If the layman were to visit a cancer research centre, he would find, to his surprise, no patients; no doctors or nurses; little to suggest that the work was in any way concerned with medicine. He would see, on the contrary, thousands of mice, cared for as solicitously as any patient in a hospital. He might be impressed with the actual laboratories, beautifully equipped with the latest scientific instruments, but would be surprised to learn that the tests performed there were in no way concerned with analyses of materials from human patients. If he could follow the technical language used he would find the scientists discussing principles of cell behaviour in response to chemical or radiation damage, or the relation between genes and viruses, of other obscure problems apparently far removed from cancer. Yet in the forefront of these discussions there would always be 2 fundamental aspects of the cancer problem: (1) how cancer cells differ from normal cells, and (2) how normal cells change into cancer cells.

By emphasizing these two basic problems one begins to appreciate the link between basic research and practical application. For if one knew how a cancer cell differed from a normal cell, one would have the clue that might lead to an effective cure of the disease; and if one knew how a normal cell changed into a cancer cell, one would have the clue that might lead to the prevention of the disease.

Better Methods Sought

It is relatively easy to recognize a cancer cell, but very difficult to understand what are the derangements within the cell that make it cancerous. It is also quite easy to produce a cancer artificially in an animal, but very difficult to follow the sequence of changes that take place in the cell during the cancerous transformation. These are the real problems that confront the cancer research worker.

There are many cancer research centres in the world, and it is heartening to find that Israel plays a creditable part in the world effort. The two main centres here are at the Hebrew University Medical School in Jerusalem and the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth. At the international level, one of the ten members of the Cancer Research Commission of the International Union Against Cancer is an Israeli.

The opinion is sometimes expressed in this country that Israel is too small and too poor a country, and too preoccupied with its immediate practical problems, to compete in so academic a field as experimental cancer research. This question should surely be judged from a different viewpoint — whether the country is competent to engage in such a worthwhile effort. If Israel possesses scientists of a calibre capable of making a serious contribution towards the solution of the cancer problem, it would be frankly humorous to withhold the support, or in any way to interfere with the effort.

So far, the support has come from the institutions within which the cancer research is being conducted. It is for the Israel public to decide whether the people of the country as a whole should actively contribute towards the further expansion of the work. The Israel Cancer Association has many important tasks in serving the country in the fight against cancer. One of these tasks is to support cancer research. How effective it can be depends on the the financial support it receives from the public.

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More Tantalizing Cookery Books

By Molly Bar-David

Art of Brazilian Cookery by Dolores Botafogo (Doubleday, Price $3.95) Mrs. Botafogo— Brazil's foremost cooking authority — has selected 300 delicious dishes that can easily be prepared in any Israeli kitchen. Indeed, so many of the fruits native to Brazil (such as avocados and aritchokes) are now abundant in Israel and therefore the text is of special interest to us. Although the author's speciality is cakes and confections she has written three books on the subject) her present book gives many wise hints on the cooking of bean bakes and the making of basic sauces. Though full of specialities, the book is very useful as a cooking guide and also as a book to read for its geographical, historical and culinary picture of Brazil.

See Rome and Eat. By Beverly Pepper. (Doubleday, $4.95), is unlike most cook books in that it is not to be kept in the kitchen, but in the parlour. It is a beautiful volume, with drawings of Rome executed by the author and enthralling photographs of the city by her husband, Bill Pepper, head of Rome's "Newsweek" Bureau. The book is a gastronomic, historic and photographic guide to Rome, with selected recipes. In collaboration with John Hobart, Beverly Pepper takes us to 50 of the choicest restaurants in Rome, where we can sit and while we eat look upon the glories of Rome of the Caesars, Renaissance Rome, Baroque Rome and Modern Rome, all of which Mrs. Pepper describes in exhilarating word and camera pictures. Moreover, she tells us of the cuisine in each place and gives us some 200 of the best recipes at these places which she wangled from their famous chefs. Mrs. Pepper is a famous gourmet (author of three cookbooks) and also former art director of a top U.S. advertising agency. Today she is famous as an illustrator in Italy. Her standard as a culinary expert is just as high.

The General Foods Kitchens Cookbook (Random House $4.95) is a first-rate cook book for the woman who uses tinned and frozen foods as ingredients (and who does not, when she can get them?). As such, it provides short-cuts for cooking which a generation ago would have been impossible.

One of the finest features of this book is its compilation. Chapters begin with menu ideas — what to serve at a children's party, at a wedding, for a family supper —and then proceed to give the recipes for such occasions. In fact the book, being I suppose a boost for buying General Foods products, leaves out little in imaginative ideas. There's a guide to planning meals, guides showing many unique menu combinations, ideas for round-the-world cooking, formulas for feeding crowds, clues for dealing with emergencies (such as unexpected last-minute guests or the electricity going out), recipes for special diets — slimmers, diabetics, salt-restricters, etc. etc. — and many tips on time-saving ideas. The book is a treasury of mealtime help.

The Art of Jewish Cooking by Jennie Grossinger (Random House $3.50) is written by the owner of the famous Grossingers in the Catskills, which feeds 50,000 guests from their kosher kitchen every year. While most of the 200 recipes in this book are good Austrian and East-European Jewish dishes, such as *cholent* and *kreplach* and *tzimmis*, one wonders how in heaven's name *Chicken Chow Mein* got into the repertoire, and since when were Corn Fritters or Eggs Benedict Jewish dishes? Nonetheless, just to have Jennie Grossinger's recipe for cabbage strudel and blintzes is enough reason to have this book.

The Lamb Cook Book by Paula Owen (Random House, $3.95) dwells on lamb, such a favourite Near Eastern food that Ashkenazi Jews would be wise to use it more. Nevertheless, taste is a very ingrained weakness and some of the Oriental lamb dishes just don't go down well with Westerners. But this book—which also gives the Shish Kebabs which everyone loves — is compiled for Western tastes, giving the range of possibilities from soup to baked recipes with cool mint sauces and hot and high barbecue dressings. A very good book for a good cook.

New England Cookbook by Eleanor Early (Random House, $2.95) deals with the specialities of New England from Cape Cod Chowder to Rum Tum Ditty and Harwich Hermits. New England recipes are as homey and legendary as apple pie and to get 200 of them between one set of covers is a gourmet's delight. The book is as full of legends and the names of many of the treats are sure-fire winners and as exciting as the dishes they describe—like Apple Pan Dowdy.

Science and Humanism

THE excellent series of "interviews-in-depth" presented by Yeshayahu Ben-Porat brought Professor Aharon Katzir to the microphone last week. Professor Katzir proved a good radio personality, expressing himself clearly, simply and likeably on a number of complicated topics. Mr. Ben-Porat posed a number of questions that many people would like to ask the scientists.

First of all he put the oft-heard complaint that says, in effect, that we may have gained the whole world but lost our own soul. The achievements of science have outstripped man's ability to control them — technical maturity is allied with moral infantilism. This very fundamental problem was linked by the interviewer to the degeneration of humanism, in itself a controversial notion. Dr. Katzir retorted that the differentation between science and humanism is largely artificial and asked: "Where is the dividing line? Humanism is built on science. The Greeks did not differentiate. Nor did the Renaissance. The Copernican revolution had an impact far beyond the bounds of pure science — it affected man's conception of his relation to the world and to himself, and the same could be said for the Darwinian revolution. In the twentieth century, the apparent rift between science and humanism is a consequence of excessive scientific specialization." However, the influence of relativity extended far beyond physics and Dr. Katzir pointed out that Einstein was searching for an absolute in a four-dimensional world.

Science, said Dr. Katzir, needs to grow up and must grow out of its childish enthusiasm with its achievements. He pointed out that Bohr has devoted years to seeking a synthesis between the scientific approach and modern philosophy, based on the findings of experimental science. Starting from the consideration of the nature of matter, Bohr has suggested that the world must be observed from two opposite but complementary viewpoints and this attitude can be applied in various fields (it presumably corresponds to the psycho-physical monism propounded as a solution to the mind-body relationship).

Bohr also suggests that the ethical achievement of the 19th century was toleration, and of the 20th century, the recognition of the equivalent values of cultures. Even those civilizations which apparently contradict one's own have been appreciated together with the recognition that all culture is of equal importance and the interaction of various cultures is essential—including of course, the particular contribution of science.

Dr. Katzir concluded by saying that the best modern education is to make a serious effort to incorporate such subjects as the philosophy of science and the history of science in the university curriculum.

Of course, there are scientist philosophers. But there are also scientists absorbed in their small world of specianzation who cannot see the wood for the trees. There are Bohrs—and bores. The latter are dangerous when they get caught up in heralding the men in space and forgetting the man on earth. While the simple humanist is endangered if he clings to a woolly liberalism which can be so easily swept away by the ruthlessness of science. What we desperately need is a human being personifying Bohr's dualistic theory — the scientist-humanist who realizes that his two faces are merely opposite sides of the same coin.

Radio Review

* * *

ON Saturday afternoon, Dr. David Flusser embarked on an intriguing new series outlining the history of anti-Semitism. This initial talk dealt with "Anti-Semitism and the Pagan World," with Dr. Flusser pointing out the threat posed by monotheism to the vested interests of ancient society. When this was reinforced with Jewish separatism and a conscious conviction of religious superiority, the result was intolerable and intolerance. If the Jews saw themselves at war with pagan superstitions, it was hardly surprising that the pagan world — even if only in self-defence—had to see itself at war with the Jews. They could hardly accept willingly the status of Unchosen Peoples.

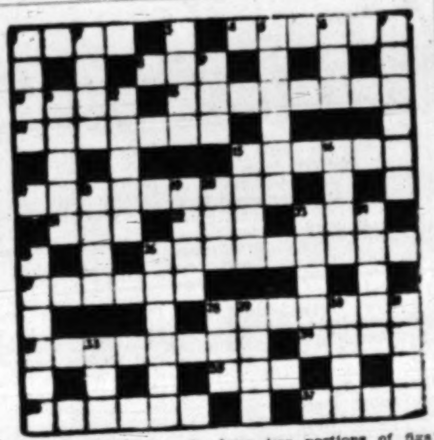
Dr. Flusser started his talk by quoting the question flung by Dr. Servatius at Professor Baron — "Why have the Jews been so hated throughout history?" He pointed out that so-called "scientific" or "objective" anti-Semitism was founded by the Greeks who in this respect were the ideological precursors of the modern anti-Semite.

After showing that the Jews became hated by the ancient world because of their confident belief in monotheism Dr. Flusser reached the next stage, anti-Semitism and the Church, which he will discuss tomorrow at 5.30. The speaker's style is not easy radio but his subject-matter makes him well worth hearing.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S LISTENING: Cantor Yossele Rosenblatt (tomorrow at 7.55); Beethoven's trio; Op. 70 No. 1 (tomorrow at 9.15); The problem of youth in the streets (Mon. at 7.50); Joseph Achron's suite No. 3 for violin and piano (Mon. at 10.35); Memoirs of John Barrymore (Thurs. at 9.30).

AUDIO

POST Crossword Puzzle



POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS. — 1. One of a pair. 4. Hands over some free tickets? 8. A horse, but no chestnut! 10. As dry as dust. 13. They give me eleven tins. 14. Mostly regarded as being wealthy. 15. Bewilder. 17. What a school-mistress can never be? 21. Play all but the piano. 22. May help to keep hair in position. 23. Frequently has a ring on its foot! 26. For him, two bars go by one name. 27. Deprive of capital? 28. Musical ocean to the south? 32. Wouldn't cannibals appreciate him? 34. A certain amount of capital expenditure, we're told. 35. With which to write a letter with an enclosure? 36. Eating cars. 37. Note calling for a replacement.

DOWN. — 1. It can be grand to get aims, possibly. 2. Feature not exclusive to the Chinese. 3. There may be more where this came from. 5. You may have seen this farm! 6. Sailors go to it. 7. In America, is a relatively familiar form of address. 9. Can be soft or rocky. 11. Kingly. 12. A god. 15. A swell thing to plant in the garden? 16. Does she have two portions of figs? 18. A scarf in the window? 19. It may be a line on the map. 20. Wood, but it may be a kind of coal, we hear. 23. A path through heaven? 24. An Indian language. 25. Grew less. 26. In the water, but coming from the bar. 28. You might buy it, but you don't want to be sold one. 29. Agreeable people? 30. The quick way to mix fats. 31. Very little money. 33. Possibly a Grecian ornament.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Tack. 4. Dahlia. 8. Mew. 10. Flop. 13. Partners. 14. Fol-lies. 15. (Edgar) Bergen. 17. New Yorker. 21. Des. 22. Oil. 23. Lip. 26. Cattle-man. 27. Potted. 28. Peasant. 32. Deviates. 34. Tito. 35. Ape. 36. Rawest. 37. Meal.

DOWN. — 1. Tiff. 2. (keep) Cool. 3. Pe-pe. 5. Anther. 6. Lie. 7. Ascent. 9. Was. 11. Lowed. 12. Plays. 15. Beit. 16. Grim(m). 18. West. 19. Road (hogs). 20. Kit. 23. Least. 24. Paint. 25. Spider (Muffet). 26. Cedars. 28. Pea. 29. E-spy. 30. Aide. 31. Toil. 33. Vow.

★ CHESS ★

Problem No. 1441
JOEL ALONI, Holon
1st Hon. Mention, Czech. Chess Federation, 1960

Kb7; Qd1; Ra5, Rf8; Bb4, Bg8; Ktb5, Kth6; Pe2, g3, h5. (11)
Ke4; Bf6; Pd2, d6, e6. (5)
White mates in two (2x)

Problem No. 1442
I. BAR NIR, Ramat Hasharon
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh1; Qb7; Bd7; Ktd8; Pb3, c3, e4, f2, h2. (9)
Kd6; Qh5; Ra5; Bc5; Ktf1; Pa5, e5, f6, h7. (9)
Maximummer. Selfmate in five

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 1437 (Petite): 1.Kt:e5!; 1.f:e? B:f7!; 1.Kt f:e5? Kt:f6!

PROBLEM No. 1438 (Maryško): a) 1.b2 Ka2 2.b1R Ktd5 3.Rb4 Ktc3x; b) 1.b2 Kb3 2.Ka1 a4 3.b1Kt Ktc2x.

SOLVING CONTEST (Problems 1421—1430). Maximum: 4-4-2-4-4-7-2-2-2-8/39. Fischer: 2-10-2-4-6-6/30; Bar Nir, Pinczevski: 34-4/28; Savir 24; Spitzer 22; Gruenfeld 14; Balfour 10.

NOTES & REMARKS. No. 1421: 1.Qa3? Kd4!; 1.B:e4? Ktd7! but cooked by 1.Ke6+ Kf5 2.Ktd6x. No. 1423: 1.B:d6? Be5! No. 1425: cook 1.Q:g7. Composer's correction: omit pawns b7 and h3, add black pawn f6. No. 1426: cooks 1.Qe6, 1.Qh6. Suggested correction: add white pawn c4 with the solution being 1.Qh6 Kf5/Kf3 2.Qa7; 1.—Ke3 2.Qh2 Kd3 3.Qc3x. No. 1427: 1.Ktd5? Bc5! No. 1430: Composer's solution submitted only by Mr. I. Bar Nir. Cooks 1.Qa4 (Ra4) B:P 2.R:P (Q:P) R:e3 3.KT:B Re8 4.— Re1x (Fischer); 1.Re6 Ra7 2.Qd3 Rh7 3.Qd7+ B:Q 4.Ktb1 Rd1x (Pinczevski).

LEADER. Dr. Gruenfeld, Zahala, 161; E. Fischer, New York 156 (Prize winners). Pinczevski 133, Spitzer 128, Savir-Silbermann 106, Balfour 73, Bar Nir 59, Heli 35, Ascher 6. Solutions to J. Goldschmidt, Beit Maon, Rishon Lezion.

THE WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The 20th game — the longest ever played in any world match — was the crucial point of the match. Through 121 moves and nearly 16 hours of play (the game was adjourned twice) Tal made a superhuman effort to realize his material and positional advantage, but Botvinnik worked out an interesting stalemate possibility. When a draw was finally agreed on, Botvinnik knew that he was back on the throne.

Game No. 991
Caro-Kann Defence
M. TAL M. BOTVINNIK

1.e4 c6. 2.d4 d5 3.e5 Bf5 4.h4 h6 5.Kte2 e6 6.Ktg3 Kte7 7.Ktc3 Ktd7 8.Be3 Bh7 9.Bd3 B:d3 10.c:d h5 11.Ktce2 g6 12.Qd2 Ktg6 13.0-0 Bh6 14.Kb1 B:e3 15.f:e Kth6 16.e4 Qe7 17.e:d e:d 18.Qa5 Ktf8 19.Rdf1 Kte6 20.Rf3 Qd8 21.Qa4 Qb6 22.Rc1 Ktg4 23.Ktf1 0-0 24.Kte3 f5 25.g3 Kth2 26.Rf4 Ktg4 27.Ktg2 Rae8 28.Qa3 Rf7 29.Rc3 a6 30.Rb3 Qa7 31.Qd6 Qb8 32.Q:b8 R:b8 33.Rf1 Kth2 34.Rc1 Re8 35.Ktgf4 Kt:f4 36.g:f Ktg4 37.Rb4 Kg7 38.Rb1 Ktb6 39.Ktc3 Re7 40.Kta4 Ktf7 41.Ke2 Ktd8 42.Kd2 (here the game was adjourned).

42. — Kte6 43.Ke3 Rd7 44.b4 Kf7 45.Ktc5 Kt:c5 46.b:c Ra8 47.Kd2 Ke6 48.Rg1 Rg7 49.Ke3 Ra7 50.Rb4 a5+ 51.Ka4 Ra8 52. Rgb1 Ra7 53.Rib5 Rg8 54.a3 Re8 55.R:a5 Rea8 56.R:a7 R:a7+ 57. Kb4 g5 58.h:g h4 59.a4 h3 60.Ka3 h2 61.Rh1 Ra8 62.g6 Rg8 63.Rh1 R:g6 64.R:h2 Rg3 65.Rh6+ Kd7 66.Rb7+ Ke8 67.c6 R:d3+ 68.Kb2 Re3 69.c7 Kd7 70.c8Q+ K:c8 71. R:b7 Kd8 72.a5 Re2+ 73.Kb3 Re1 74.Kc2 Re2+ 75.Kc3 Ra2 76.Rb6 Ke7 77.a6 Ra1 78.Kb2 Ra4 79.Kb3 Ra1 80.Rb7+ Ke8 81.Rb6 Ke7 82.Rb7+ Ke8 83.Ra7 Rb1+ 84. Kc3 Ra1 85.Ra8+ Ke7 86.Kb3 Rb1+ 87.Kc2 Ra1 88.Kb3 Rb1+ (Here the game was again adjourned).

89.Ka2 Rb5 90.a7 Ra5+ 91.Kb3 Kb7 92.Rf8 Rb5+ 93.Ka4 K:a7 94.R:f5 Rb1 95.Rf6 Kb7 96.f5 Ra1+ 97.Kb4 Rb1+ 98.Kc3 Rc1+ 99.Kd2 Rf1 100.Ke3 Ke7 101.Rf7+ Kd8 102.Ke2 Rf4 103.Kd3 Rf3+ 104.Kd2 Ke8 105.Ke2 Rf4 106.Ke3 Rf1 107.Rf8+ Kd7 108.Rf6 Ke7 109.Rf7+ Kd8 110.Ke2 Rf4 111.Kd3 Rf3+ 112.Ke2 Ke8 113.f6 Kd8 114.Rf8+ Ke7 115.Kd2 Kb7 116. Ke2 Rf4 117.Ke3 Rf1 118.Rf7+ Ke8 119.Kd2 Rf3 120.Ke2 Kd8 121.Rf8+ Ke7. Draw agreed.

THE DIFFERENT TAL

The following game, played in the recent Stockholm tournament, shows the former world champion in a different light and with a different opening move — one that Tal never played against Botvinnik in the present match.

Game No. 992
Dutch Defence
TAL NILSSON

1.d4 e6 2.c4 f5 3.Ktf3 Ktf6 4.g3 b6 5.Bg2 Bb7 6.0-0 Be7 7.d5 0-0 8.Ktd4 e5 9.Ktc3 Qe8 10.Ktc5 e5 11.e4 f:e 12.Kt:e4 Kt:e4 13.B:e4 d6 14.Kte3 Qe8 15.Qd3 g6 16.Ktg4 Be8 17.Kt:e5 Bf6 18.Kte6 Ktd7 19.Bh6 Bg7 20.B:g7 K:g7 21.Rae1 Qf7 22.Bg2 Re8 23.Qe3+ Kg8 24.R:e8+ Q:e8 25.Re1 Qf8 26.Kte7+ Kf7 27.Bh3, Black resigns.

NAJDORF SPARKLES

The following position arose in a simultaneous exhibition given by M. Najdorf in Warsaw:

White (Najdorf): Kh2; Qh4; Rf1, Rg3; Bc2, Bc3; Pa4, c4, e6, f5, g2, h3. (12)

Black: Kh8; Qe7; Rd8, Rf8; Bc8; Ktg8; Pa5, b6, c5, f6, g7, h6. (12)

35.R:g5! f:g 36.Q:h6+ Kg8 37.Qh7+!! K:h7 38.f6+. Black resigns.

NATIONAL TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

In the fourth round in Division A, Jerusalem scored a surprising 4:2 victory over Lasker I. In Tel Aviv Lasker II defeated tournament leader Beti by 3½:2½, while ASA and Ramat Gan drew 3:3. In Haifa the local team drew its match against Zahal with one game going for adjudication. Overall standings: Beti 13½, Haifa 14½ (1), Lasker II 14, Lasker I 13, ASA 11, Ramat Gan 9, Zahal 8½ (1), Jerusalem 8½.

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL: Keres, Petrosian, Gligoric, Lombardi, Larsen and Matulovic and many others, are participating at the international tournament now in progress in Zurich.

ELIAHU SHAHAF

A Question of Timing

HERE is a most interesting hand played in a recent tournament in the U.S.

	S. 3 H. A K 5 5 D. 6 4 3 C. A 8 7 6 5	
S. K Q J H. 7 6 4 D. K 7 6 2 C. 10 4	N W E S	S. 10 9 8 5 2 H. — D. Q 9 8 7 C. K Q J 9 2
	S. A 6 H. Q J 10 9 4 3 D. A J 10 2 C. 3	

The bidding was:

South	West	North	East
1H	1S	3H	3S
4D	—	6H	—

Declarer won the opening lead with the spade ace. His original plan was to eliminate the black suits and to take a diamond finesse; West on lead would have to give him the rest.

He led a club to the ace, ruffed a club return with the queen and played a low heart to the ace. This revealed East's void and made the plan unworkable.

South thereupon decided to play for dummy reversal and ruffed another club high. This time it was West who showed out, and the protection of both minor suits clearly became East's responsibility.

Declarer now overtook the ten of hearts with the king, ruffed a fourth club with the nine, played his last heart to dummy's eight and finessed a diamond. West returned a spade, which was ruffed in dummy, and East was squeezed!

It is to be noted that one single round of trumps before ruffing a club would have wrecked the contract.

by JERUSALEMITE

The Middle East Scene

(Continued from Page 1)

and Israel, trade ties between whom are regarded as a major loophole in the Arab economic boycott.

It is widely thought in Cairo political circles that, in addition to a possible request that Cyprus display less interest in trade with Israel, President Nasser will try to interest his visitor in the aims of the proposed conference of heads of non-aligned countries, and it is thought that in this he may well find in President Makarios a sympathetic listener. The preparatory meeting of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned States opened in Cairo early in the week, and it is maintained by the Cairo press that the conference has aroused the anger of both East and West.

Verbal Exchanges

As a welcome practical proof of its non-alignment and independence, Cairo has seized upon the opportunity provided by a "Pravda" article criticizing the UAR authorities for mistreatment of Communists in their prisons. In a rejoinder on Sunday the Cairo daily "Al-Gumhouriyya" claimed that "Pravda's" attack came not as a result of the mysterious death of Lebanese Communist leader Farajallah al-Hilu but because Nasser was trying to set up a neutralist bloc. This version was innocently accepted by several foreign observers.

It is not difficult to see that the "incident" has been disproportionately inflated. Communists in the United Arab Republic have been in prisons since shortly after the Egypt-Syria union, and especially when relations with General Kassem became strained. During this time Moscow now and again expressed concern over the fate of these fellow-communists, and the matter always rested there. No special significance was ever attached to these verbal exchanges, and the chances are that the present recriminations will soon subside.

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Tel Aviv Mograbi, tomorrow, Sat. Eve., June 10, 7.15 and 9.30 p.m.
and Monday, June 12 at 8.30 p.m.
Jerusalem: Edison, Thurs., June 15, 9 p.m.
Haifa: Ora, Fri., June 16, 8.45 p.m.

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Jerusalem Cinemas

Commencing Saturday, June 10, 1961
Weekdays Mats.: 3.30 p.m. Evenings: 7 & 9 p.m.
Saturdays: 6.45 p.m., 9.45 p.m.

CHEN Tel. 22955
Cary Grant • Deborah Kerr
Robert Mitchum
Jean Simmons
in
The Grass is Greener
Technirama — Technicolor
No invitations or complimentary tickets.

EDEN Tel. 23829
The most desirable woman in town and the easiest to find
Elizabeth Taylor
Laurence Harvey
Eddie Fisher
BUTTERFIELD 8
Oscar for 1961
CinemaScope Metrocolor

HABIRAH Tel. 26399
2nd Week
No compl. tickets
The Biggest Picture Ever Seen
SPARTACUS
Kirk Douglas — Laurence Olivier — Jean Simmons — Charles Laughton — Peter Ustinov — John Gavin — Tony Curtis
2 performances daily at 4 and 8 p.m. Saturday evening one performance at 8 only.

JERUSALEM Tel. 28067
Sat. night, Sun. & Mon.:
THE NAKED AND THE DEAD
with ALDO RAY
Tues., Wed. & Thurs.:
ALL THAT HEAVEN ALLOWS
with
Jane Wyman — Rock Hudson

OR GIL Tel. 28488
At 9 p.m. only
Ingmar Bergman presents
Wild Strawberries

ORION Tel. 22914
Marlon Brando
Anna Magnani
Joan Woodward
In Tennessee Williams
The Fugitive Kind
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.

EDISON Tel. 24056
MARINA VLADY
in her new picture
Les Canailles
Starring Robert Hossein

ORNA Tel. 24733
Cinemascope—Color de Luxe
"Feel my pulse doctor! I need love!"
The Millionairess
Sophia Loren • Peter Sellers

RON Tel. 23104
David O. Selznick presents the unforgettable:
Spellbound
Screenplay: Ben Hecht
Directed by Alfred Hitchcock
with Ingrid Bergman
Gregory Peck

SEMADAR Tel. 33742
EVENINGS ONLY
The life story of a soldier
Ballad of a Soldier
(Russian dialogue)
Hebrew and English subtitles
DAILY:
1) DEVIL'S DISCIPLE
2) GUNMAN'S FURY

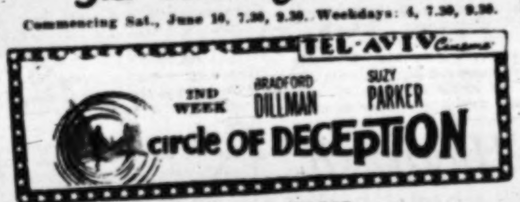
TEL OR Tel. 23570
5th & Last Week
Hayley Mills
(Oscar award 1961)
Richard Egan (Summer Place)
Jane Wyman (Blue Veil)
POLLYANNA
A Forum Film in technicolor for the enjoyment of the whole family!

ZION HALL Tel. 23206
2nd Week
Anthony Perkins — Janet Leigh — Vera Miles — John Gavin
Top performances in a first-rate thriller by the master of suspense — Alfred Hitchcock
PSYCHO
Adults only

STUDIO Tel. 24055
The Classic
HOBSON'S CHOICE
Starring
Charles Laughton, John Mills
Friday at 3 p.m.:
LA SORCIERE

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Commencing Sat., June 10, 7.30, 9.30. Weekdays: 4, 7.30, 9.30.



ALLENBY Tel. 63820
3rd Week
Oscar winner of the year
ELMER GANTRY
By Sinclair Lewis
BURT LANCASTER
JEAN SIMMONS
SHIRLEY JONES
for adults only
4—7.10—9.35

ARMON DAVID
IL ROSSETTO
with
PIETRO GERMI
GEORGIA MOLL
BELLA DARVI
Adults only
English and Hebrew subtitles

BEN YEHUDA
6th Week
Evening perf. 7.30, 9.30
INGMAR BERGMAN
OSCAR 1961 WINNER
The Virgin Spring
Non-stop Mats. starting today, 11, 2
Adventures of Calaghan

CHEN 4th Week
ROCCO AND HIS BROTHERS
Alain Delon, Renato Salvatori
Annie Girardot
3.30 — 6.30 — 9.30
For adults only

EDEN 3rd Week
ABDUL HALIM HAFEZ
SHADIA
in
DALILA
Cinemascope in colour
4—7—9

ESTHER
It's spring vacation and the girls are going
Where the Boys Are
CONNIE FRANCIS
GEORGE HAMILTON
M.G.M. in Colour

GAT
"They seek him here
They seek him there
Demned elusive Pimpernel!"
The Scarlet Pimpernel
Leslie Howard
in his greatest role
Merle Oberon,
Raymond Massey
A FORUM FILM
of tender wit and breathtaking thrills!

MAXIM
Clark Gable • Lana Turner
Victor Mature
BETRAYED
Beginning Friday at 2.30.
Weekdays: 4 — 7.30 — 9.30.

MIGDALOR 3rd Week
FRANK SINATRA
DEAN MARTIN
ANGIE DICKINSON in
Ocean's 11
Technicolor—Panavision
For adults only
4—7.30—9.30

MOGRABI
Dino De Laurentiis
IL GOBBO
Gerard Blain
Anna Maria Ferrero
Bernard Blier
ADULTS ONLY
4 — 7.30 — 9.30

OPHIR 6th Week
Spartacus
in Technicolor
Super Technirama
2 performances daily at 4, 8
Saturday evening one perf. at 8 only

PARIS
Air-conditioned
Frank Sinatra
Shirley McLain
Dean Martin
in
Some Came Running

ORION Second Week
Israel Premiere
Françoise Deldich
Pierre Richard
HEURES CHAUDES
unleashed desires.

PEER
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Spencer Tracy, Frederick March, Gene Kelly
The film that shook America
Inherit the Wind
Won First Prize in Berlin Festival 1960
Directed by Stanley Kramer

SHDEROTH
Festival of selected films
Sat. 10/6
BONJOUR TRISTESSE
Deborah Kerr
Sun. 11/6
PAL JOEY
Frank Sinatra
Mon. 12/6
AUTUMN LEAVES
Joan Crawford
Tues. 13/6
THE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON
Kenneth More
Wed. 14/6
SAIT-ON JAMAIS
Françoise Arnoul
Thurs. 15/6
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM ME
June Allyson

TAMAR 3rd Week
DALIDA
in
Parlez Moi d'Amour
in Eastmancolor
In the film she sings:
Mylord — Le Bonheur — Itsy Bitsy — Les Gitans — Romantica — O Sole Mio.
6 shows daily at:
10; 12; 2; 4; 7.30; 9.30.

TCHELET 4th Week
Dostoevsky's masterpiece
"THE IDIOT"
with the greatest actors from Bolshoi Theatre.
Hebrew and English translation.
In colour.

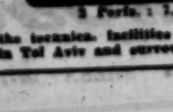
YARON Second Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Air conditioned
CLARK GABLE
SOPHIA LOREN
VITTORIO DE SICA
in a singing and dancing musical comedy in Technicolor
It Started in Naples

ZAMIR
LA VIOLETERA
SARITA MONTIEL
5.30 — 7.30 — 9.30

RAMAT GAN Second Week
Evening Perf. at 7.30, 9.30
Tony Curtis
in the true life story of Ferdinand Waldo Demara,
The Great Impostor
Matinees at 4
Kenneth More
A NIGHT TO REMEMBER

AMPHITHEATRE RAMAT GAN
The French new wave in a fantastic comedy
Les Portes Claquent
DANNY SABEL
MORRIS SARFATI
7.30 — 9.30.

ZAFON CINEMA
11 The Perfect Show in TODD-AO
11TH WEEK



3 Perfs.: 1. — 9.30
11 starring Shirley Maclaine • Maurice Chevalier • Frank Sinatra
Owing to the technical facilities required, this film can only be shown in Tel Aviv and surroundings at the Zafon Cinema.

Haifa Cinemas

From Saturday, June 10, 1961.

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4018
The Marriage Go-Round
with Susan Hayward
James Mason
Fox film
in Cinemascope & Colour.

ARMON Tel. 4848
A comedy thriller that is different!
The League of Gentlemen
Jack Hawkins, Nigel Patrick
Richard Attenborough
Roger Livesey

ATZMON Tel. 3003
Air-conditioned
Max Reinhardt's greatest story
The Miracle
Technicolor
Carroll Baker
Vittorio Gassman
A Warner Bros. distribution

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
THE LONE RANGER AND THE LOST CITY OF GOLD
Clayton Moore
Jay Silverheels
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE OREGON TRAIL
Fred MacMurray
William Bishop
Technicolor & Cinemascope
2 perfs. nightly, 6.45 & 9.
Sat. night at 7 & 9.10.

GAL OR Tel. 4567
Lex Barker in
The Lady Takes a Gun
Mats.:
Jailhouse Rock
Rififi chez les femmes
Gun battle at Monterey

MAY Tel 2856
Air conditioned
2nd Week
L'Amerique Insolite
In Cinemascope and colour

MIRON Tel. 3003
Air-conditioned
A great British comedy
Too Many Crooks
Terry Thomas — George Cole

MORIAH Tel. 81377
Shirley MacLaine
Anthony Perkins
in one of the biggest Broadway Comedies
THE MATCHMAKER

ORAH Tel. 4017
Four of today's most exciting stars
Shirley MacLaine
Anthony Franciosa
Dean Martin, Carolyn Jones
in
CAREER
Paramount release.

ORION Tel. 4020
Hall ventilated
Gallant courage, heroism and self-sacrifice in guerrilla warfare of the Philippines
SURRENDER HELL
with
Keith Andes — Susan Cabot

ORLY Tel. 81868
One minute — Carmelit terminus
2nd Week
FERNANDEL
drawing roars of laughter
in
CRESUS
Cinemascope
2 perfs. nightly 6.45 & 9.
Sat. night at 7 & 9.10.

PEER Tel. 2292
2nd Week
The rise and fall of the Nazi Empire!
Mein Kampf
For 13-year-olds and over.
Hebrew & French sub-titles

TAMAR Tel 6582
4th and Last Week
The best loved musical romance of our time:
Rodgers and Hammerstein's
OKLAHOMA
in TODD-AO. Owing to its length, the film itself starts:
Saturday night: 6.30 & 9.
Weekdays: 3.30, 6.30 & 9.

ON THE AIR

532, 265.4, 249, 220 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. Tomorrow: 8.30, 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11 p.m. English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY

FIRST PROGRAMME

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.58 Programme Announcements 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Programme Announcement 11.01 Popular Concert: Tchaikovsky: Fantasy Overture "Romeo and Juliet" (Conductor: Arthur Rodzinski); Delibes: Excerpts from "Coppelia" (Conductor: Antal Dorati); Paganini: Le Streghe (Witches' Dance) (Soloist: Ruggiero Ricci — Violin). 12.10 Military Bands. 12.30 Hebrew Songs. 12.45 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

3.15 Shabbat Songs. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat—ed. by B. Zvieli. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 Women's Programme. 5.05 Classical Request Programme: Gluck: Overture "Iphigenia in Aulis" (Conductor: Artur Rother); Bach: Fugue in G minor (little) (Soloist: Edward Power Biggs (Organ); Verdi: Requiem (part two) (Conductor: Arturo Toscanini). 6.00 Bible Reading. 6.10 Shabbat Songs. 6.30 Literary Bag. 7.30 Light Music. 8.00 "For you & for you" ed. by Y. Ben-Herzl & E. Bashan. 8.45 Jewish Music. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 Friday Evening Concert: Couperin-Milhaud: Overture and Allegro from "La Sultane" Played by the Philharmonic Orchestra of New York, conducted by Dimitri Mitropoulos. Debussy: Danse Sacree et Dance Profane for Harp and String Orchestra. Soloist: Nicanor Zabaleta. Ferenc Fricsay conducts a Radio Symphony Orchestra; Bartok: Violin Concerto. Soloist: Isaac Stern plays with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Leonard Bernstein; Mozart: Symphony No. 41 in C major (Jupiter) K.551 played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra. Conductor: Josef Krips. 10.40 Interview with Rahel Marcus — the "Chamber Theatre" Actress. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Services. 7.37 Light Classical Music: Grieg: Lyric Suite Op. 54 (Conductor: George Weldon); Wieniawski: Polonaise Brilliante No. 1 in D. Op. 4 (Soloist: Igor Oistrakh); Liszt: Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2; Ponce: Sonatina Meridional (Andres Segovia — Guitar); Donizetti: Overture. "Regimenstochter" 8.27 Today's Programmes. 8.45 Sabbath Morning Concert: Orlando di Lassus: Two Songs; Oedoen Partos: Introduction and Melody for Harp (Soloist: Clara Szarvas-Weisenberg); Albenoni: Oboe Concerto (Soloist: Renato Zanpini). 9.15 The Week's Diary. 9.50 Hebrew Songs. 10.10 "The Science World" — ed. by Drs. I. Michaeli & N. Sharon. 10.35 "Voices from the Past" — Acoustic Recordings: Louisa Tetrazzini (Soprano), Louisa Homer (Cont.), Mattia Battistini (Baritone). 10.50 "Curtain Up". 11.50 Request for Hebrew Songs. 12.30 "Stage and Screen." 1.00 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.

3.30 p.m. Announcements. 3.35 "Time Passes" — From A Musical Diary — ed. by O. Samuel & E. Halpern. 3.55 Youth Corner. 4.15 "Entertainment 61". 5.00 Nation's Songs. 5.30 "Science Studio." 5.45 Oriental Songs. 6.10 In the Field of Art. 6.25 "Chain of Songs" — ed. by E. Gali. 6.55 A Alon's Weekly Section. 7.20 Light Music played by the Kol Yisrael Orchestra — George Kleinsinger: "Pee Wee the Piccolo" — a Musical Tale—Hebrew: Abraham Yavin; Narrator: Yitzhak Shim'oni; Conductor: Gari Bertini (First performance in Israel); J. Strauss: "Where the Lemon Trees Blossom" — Waltz; Sidney Torch: Fandango. 7.55 "Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka." 8.25 Sports. 8.50 Bible Reading: T'hilim, chaps. 103 & 104. 9.15 Spot Announcement. 9.16 "Echoes from the World of Music" — The International Composers' Congress of Stratford, Canada. Beethoven: Trio in D major Op. 70 No. 1. Performed by: Glen Gould — Piano, Oscar Shumsky — Violin, Leonard Rose — Cello. 9.45 "Daniel in the Lion's Den" — ed. by E. Carmel. 10.30 "Tempo" — a Musical Magazine. 11.10 Modern Music played by the Kol Yisrael Symphony Orchestra — Conductors: Koellreutter, Georg Singer. Soloist: Anemarie Yung (Soprano); Guerre Peixe: First Movement from Symphony No. 1 (First performance in Israel); Ernst Krenek: "The Nightingale"; Konrad Beck: A Chamber Cantata; Koellreutter: "Mutations" (first performance in Israel). 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

400, 422 & 397.7

Commercial Programme:

Today: 3.50 p.m. Opening. 4.00 Programme for Tourists presented by Yehuda Lev. 5.00 News. 5.05 Announcements. 5.06 Tunes & melodies. 5.45 Hebrew Songs. 6.00 "From the Newsroom." 6.02 "The Story Behind the Song". 6.30 Oriental Songs. 6.57 "From the Newsroom." 6.59 Close Down.

9.30 Opening. 9.31 "Mixed Bag" — ed. by I. Daliot. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.20 Folk Dances. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 9.30 Opening. 9.31 Hebrew Songs. 10.00 "From the Newsroom." 10.02 Musical Miniatures. 10.30 Dance Music. 11.00 News. 11.10 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today & Tomorrow: 7.00 p.m. News in Easy Hebrew. 7.15 Rumanian. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 News in Mograbit (Tomorrow: Hebrew Lesson). 8.10 News in Hungarian. 8.20 News in Polish. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in French. 9.15 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME

407 & 41.7 M.

(Including News): Today and Tomorrow and Sunday: 6.28-7.15 a.m.; 1.13-2.15, 5.28-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (33.3 M.) Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 10.30 Shabbat Programme. 10.45 News, Headlines & Close Down. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 Editorial Opinion. 10.35 Cantoral Music. 10.45 News Headlines & Close Down.

Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.45 News. 6.55 Report on the Eichmann Trial. 7.00 Shabbat Programme. 7.14 News Headlines & Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Cantoral Music. 7.15 News Headlines & Close Down.

ARMY PROGRAMME

366, 225 & 235 M.

Today: 6.00 Opening. 6.05 Request Programme. 6.55 Reading of the "Haftara" by A. Gurevitch. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Vis-à-Vis." 7.30 Weekly Report on the Eichmann Trial. 8.00 Friday Evening Concert: Works by Glinka, Ravel, Schumann and Mozart. 9.00 News. 9.15 "Together" — Entertainment Programme. 10.30 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Pleasant Tunes. 6.58 Announcements. 7.00 News. 7.10 Folk Dances. 7.30 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following the Sabbath." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.44, 16.77 & 13.80 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News, News Comment. From Near & Far. Tomorrow: News, International Commentary, Scientific & Industrial News.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION English Programme (434 & 465 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m. Today: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 My Word. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Vanished Without Trace. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Melody Dance Band. 10.30 String Song. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Focus on Fact. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 For Children. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Nesbitt's Passing Parade. 10.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Hit Parade. Tomorrow: 7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Meet Mr. Mystery. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 Rhythm is their Business. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Wally Scott & his Orchestra. 11.30 Danger Point. 2.00 Hit Parade. 2.15 p.m. The Name is Shane. 2.30 Robert Farnon. 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.15 Space. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Saturday Night Theatre. 11.00 Midnight Levant.

HITACHDUT OLEI BRITANNIA
JERUSALEM BRANCH
9 Rehov Alkalai, The Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem.
Presents
"LETTING OFF STEAM"
A Brains Trust on Education in Israel.
To be held on
Wed., June 14, 1961, at 8.30 p.m.

INHERIT THE WIND
The sensational legal duel over freedom of expression and thought in STANLEY KRAMER'S film classic.
First performance, Saturday, June 10, 1961.
at PEER, Tel Aviv
cooled, airconditioned hall
BERLIN FESTIVAL ACTING PRIZE
SPENCER TRACY
FREDRIC MARCH
GENE KELLY
UNITED ARTISTS
Soon at ORION, Jerusalem